Arms sellers debate controls

PARIS (AP) — The world's five major arms sellers continued an unprecedented round of talks Tuesday on establishing guidelines to control the flow of weapons to the Middle East and other areas. French foreign ministry spokesman Daniel Bernard said any agreement would probably include a new arms-control mechanism in the United Nations Security Council. The two-day meeting, which started Monday, involves the five permanent council members — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. "I imagine that if there is an accord among the five permanents, it would be of the nature of creating a dynamic" in the council and among the other arms exporters, Mr. Bernard said. The meeting, expected to he the first of a series, took place behind closed doors at a conference centre. It was unclear whether details of the talks would be disclosed. Mr. Bernard said the participants might issue a joint communique.



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200 face military trial in Tunisla

TUNIS (R) - Nearly 200 Muslim fundamentalists arrested in Tunisia in recent months on suspicinn of conspiracy will stand trial in a military court, lawyers said Tues-day. Interior Minister Abdullah Kallel said in a statement published Tuesday that the defendants, members of the unrecognised Nahdha (Renaissance) movement, planned to carry out a military coup. The lawyers said the defendants included several dozen army officers and that no date had been set for the trials.

Pakistan voices concern over Israelis

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan said Tuesday that the presence of young, fit Israelis in disputed Kashmir was incongruous, while newspapers speculated they might have been preparing a strike against a secret Pakistani nuclear plant. Seninr foreign ministry official Shaharyar Mohammad Khan said his Indian counterpart Muchkund Dnbey had insisted during talks in the Maldives last week that Israelis caught up in a recent kidnap drama were tourists.

EC official to visit (srae)

BRUSSELS (AP) — A top European Community (EC) official will travel to Israel later this week to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other high officials, the bloc said Tuesday. Abel Matutes, the community's top official for Mediterranean policy, will pay his first visit to Israel Wednesday and Thursday to discuss economic cooperation and other issues. He was scheduled to meet not only with Mr. Shamir, Foreign Minister David Levy and other government officials bnt also with a Palestinian delegation from the occupied ter-

Moscow may restore republic for Soviet Germans

BONN (R) - The Soviet Union may restore the autonomous republic for ethnic Germans that Josef Stalin dissolved in 1941, a semor Bonn official said Tuesday. Horst Waffenschmidt said Soviet nfficials agreed with him that a restored republic would help keep some of the two million ethnic Germans in the Soviet Union from leaving. Both sides are concerned about the steady migration to Germany of Soviet Germans, who complain of discrimination since the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union during World

CIA officer pleads gullty

WASHINGTON (AP) - A former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) officer pleaded guilty Tuesday to two misdemeanor charges of withholding information from Congress in the Irancontra affair and agreed tn cooperate in the continuing investigation of the arms-for-hostages scandal. Alan Fiers' testimony could breathe new life into the four-and-a-half year Iran-contra investigatinn, which Republicans have suggested he hrought to a conclusion. Mr. Fiers, former chief of the CIA's Central American Task Force, admitted that be withheld information from Congress about the diversinn of Iran arms sale money to the contras and about Oliver Nnrth's secret operation to resupply the contras with weapons in 1985 and 1986.

Bahrain to escort vessels near Kuwait

BAHRAIN (AP) - Bahrain's navy will escort commercial vessels through mine-threatened shipping lanes off Knwait, it was announced here Tuesday. The orders to the navy were given by Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad Ben Isa Al Khalifa, commander-inchief of the Bahrain defence force. The coastal area bas been cleared of all known mines to discourage an amphibious landing during the Gulf war. But explosives could still float in from nearby Iraqi waters, which were mined for the same reason. Many commercial vessels navigate the waters unaided.

Iraq says its nuclear plans were peaceful

Dispute rages after fresh Iraqi disclosure of uranium programme

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) - Iraq. saying its nuclear programme was peaceful, said in documents obtained Tuesday that it withheld information about its efforts to enrich uranium and destroyed some equipment for fear of a U.S. attack.

"Iraq had some good reasons connected with its national security which made it refrain from divulging some of the stages of this (peaceful nuclear).programme," said Iraqi Foreign Minister Ahmad Hussein in a letter to the U.N. secretary-general and U.N. nuclear energy officials.
"Among these reasons ... are

the fear of exaggeration, abuse and aggression," he wrote. In Washington, State Department spokeswnman Margaret Tutwiler said "that's ridiculous"

"Iraq has a programme to develop nuclear weapons," she said, but declined to say how far along the programme had prog-

"It is something the world wants destroyed and to know where every bit of it is," Ms. Tutwiler said.

Hussein's letter and lists of materials, equipment and locations were submitted Sunday in

Arabic. Iraq acknowledged it had three clandestine programmes to enrich uranium, but insisted all were for peaceful, not military, purposes.

After Israel's attack nn an Iraqi nuclear reactor June 7, 1981, the letter said, Iraq decided on secre-cy and self-reliance to protect

In other documents, U.N. officials said, Iraq also admitted manufacturing about 500 grammes of slightly enriched uranium. Experts say about 25 kilogrammes of highly enriched uranium are needed to make a nuclear

Mr. Hussein said Iraq's nuclear programme was subjected to comprehensive destruction ... as

a result of the (allied) aggression."
He also said Iraq decided to destroy all the equipment that might constitute a violation of the Gulf war ceasefire resolution.

(Continued on page 5)

Ghozali: Algeria in dire financial crisis ALGIERS (Agencies) - Amidst more than 50 for a four-week

its political troubles, Algeria faces the worst financial cirsis in its history and plans urgent talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) about its foreign Tuesday.

Sidahmad Gbozali told the National Assembly he would consult with IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus about ways to ease the crisis without having to reschedule payments on the country's foreign debt of roughly

\$25 billion. On June 3, the IMF extended a credit of \$400 million to Algeria to assist its efforts to switch from a state-controlled to market eco-

But on June 4, a massive antigovernment protest campaign by Muslim fundamentalists erupted into violence. Mr. Ghozali was appointed prime minister June 5, the same day that President Chadli Benjedid declared a state of emergency.

Clashes continued on a sporadic basis until last week, and the cumulative death toll rose to political conditions.

period. On June 30, security forces launched a major crackdown on the fundamentalists' Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), arresting more than 1:360 of its leaders.

One result of the crackdown, and the arrest of the FIS's president and vice president, has been increased tension among different factions of the fundamentalist movement.

On Tuesday, hundreds of followers of the jailed vice president. Ali Belhadi, broke up a news conference called by the front's number twn leader, Hachemi Sahnouni. He is considered more moderate than Mr. Belhadj, who had nrged a "holy war" against the government.

Mr. Ghozali repeatedly has stressed his determination to hold democratic parliamentary elections before the end of the year. He also has made economie recovery a top priority, but asuterity measures may be difficult to sustain in the current, volatile

Kuwaiti parliament meets; deputies bitter KUWAIT CITY (Agencies) work hard on reconstruction until

The national council opened Tuesday with prayers for those killed during the Gulf crisis and an agenda that emphasised reconstruction.

But some members said the assembly has no power over the government, and oppnsitinn groups say it is unconstitutional. "This assembly does not have the authority to force the govern-

ment to do anything. It's very weak," said Khalifa Al Karafi, a businessman elected to the coun-"We want people to respect

Kuwait, to say that was a good country to help," Mr. Karafi added. He said council members might push for resignations from military officers who fled from the invading Iraqis in Angust.

The council includes 50 members voted into office in June 1990 elections which were boycotted by most of the opposition, and 25 chosen by the emir.

The national council was designated to replace the parliament which the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, dissolved in 1986. The council met only once before Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion. In his opening address Tuesday

the emir said the council should

parliamentary elections, set for Octnber 1992.

About 400 opposition members attended a rally at a private home Monday night to printest the council opening. They called for the return of a parliament under the 1962 constitution, a free press and the right to assemble in pub-

No mention of the rally appeared in local papers. The meeting was against the law, they must have permission from the ministry of the interior

before I can publish their opinions," said Information Minister Badr Al Yacoub, who is an appointed member of the new

Most council members said they planned to follow the government's agenda of emphasising reconstruction of damaged buildings, ensuring Kuwait's security through international cooperation and getting back missing prisoners of war and property.

Opposition members have predicted the council would be used to change election laws. But council members vowed their. purpose was not to replace the



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday meets U.N. special envoy Edourd Brunner (Petra photo)

King, Brunner review peace prospects and role of U.N.

U.N. envoy meets Masri, Ensour, says world body ready to work for implementation of resolutions

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN - His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday held talks with United Nations special Middle East envoy Edouard Brugner on efforts for peace in the region and the role of the U.N. in implementing Security Council resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem.

The Jordan News Agency, Pet-ra, said the King and Mr. Brun-ner, who arrived bere earlier in the day, reviewed prospects for a durable and comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle Prime Minister Taher Masti

and Foreign Minister Abdullah Ensour also met with the U.N. envoy, who was appointed by body that the United Nations is at

de Cuellar in March to give an impetus to peace efforts in the Middle East in the wake of the Gulf war.

The focus of the talks was the

situation in the Middle East and Jordan's views concerning the role of the U.N. in achieving peace in the region, Petra said, The prime minister stressed the need for United Nations participation in the ongoing efforts for the implementation of interna-

tional legitimacy. Following his talks with Dr. Ensour, the U.N. enovy said that the world body remained ready to offer its good offices to all parties

U.N. resolutions. "I am here to remind every-

Secretary-General Javier Perez the disposal of all the parties tn find a solution ... on the basis of Security Council resolutions," Mr. Brunner told reporters.

Mr. Brunner arrived from Israel on the second leg of a Middle East tour that also will take bom to Syria, Egypt and Lebanon. In Israel, Mr. Brunner was told

by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir that the Jewish state rejects any U.N. involvement in Middle East peace talks.

Israel wants a regional conference, brokered by the United States and the Soviet Union, to meet once and then break up into hilateral discussions between with a view to implementing Israeli and Arab delegates.

Israel shrugs off call for its withdrawal from S. Lebanon

Defence Minister Moshe Arens said Tnesday that his country has no intention of withdrawing from the zone it occupies in South

Lebanon. Mr. Arens' comment came a day after the U.S. State Department urged Israel to pull out of Lehanon now that Lehanese troops were deploying in the country's south and disarming Palestinian guerrillas.

However, Israel Radio quoted Mr. Arens as saying he has received no formal request to withdraw Israeli forces from Leba-

"There is no talk of any withdrawal from the security zone," Mr. Arens said on the radin. "We have paid a dear price over the years to ensure the safety of citizens in the north of the country. We don't intend to give up

Mr. Arens spoke while reviewing a military exercise in Syria's Gnlan Heights, which Israel occupied in the 1967 war and. declared part of Israeli territory

this achievement."

partment spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said that the United States was encouraged by the Lebanese army's efforts to confine Palestinian guerrillas intn refugee camps and take away their heavy weapons.

The Palestinians agreed to give up the weapons last week after a four-day battle in which the army forced them out of positions outside the camps as part of the Lehanese government's effort to reassert control over the country's south.

Ms. Tutwiler went on to say: "We believe the security and safety of all people of Sonth. Lebanon and northern Israel can best be assured by a strong, effective central government in Beirut.

Asked whether Syria should first withdraw the 40,000 troops it keeps in Lehanon with the approval of the Lebanese govern-ment, Ms. Tutwiler added: "I'm not going to get into a first or second. Mr. Arens, in his comments on

the radin, noted it was lnngstand-

foreign forces from Lehanon.

both Syrian and Israeli. He said there has been an increase in efforts to infiltrate into Israel from Lebanon as the Lehanese army moved sonth. Officials had earlier expressed fears that the army's deployment would force guerrillas south towards the Israeli-controlled zone.

Israel has exercised control over South Lebanon since a 1978 invasion of the country. U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 of that year called on Israel tn withdraw from Lehanon.

Israel invaded Lebanon again in 1982 and consolidated control over the south through a proxy militia when it withdrew the bulk of its forces in 1985. Lehanon asked the United

States Saturday to put pressure on Israel to leave Jezzine, an enclave beyond the zone that is held by Israel's 3,000-man Lehanese militia. Britain said Tuesday it wel-

comed signs the Lebanese army was restoring control in southern Lehanon.

Strike marks 43rd

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM attempt against an Israeli armed (Agencies) - Palestinians in the occupied territories Tuesday staged a general strike marking 43 months of the uprising against occupation.

NoisiAiG SERIALS

> Israeli soldiers clamped a curfew on Khan Yunis in southern Gaza to search for suspects in the shooting of two Israelis since Sunday, Arab reports said.

> The general strike, a traditional measure staged at the end of each month of the uprising, was ealled by two underground groups, the Unified National Leadership and the Muslim fundamentalist movement Hamas.

Public transportation and shops were closed in much of the occupied territories, and some huilding sites in Israel were idle as many Palestinians stayed home from work. Israel radio reported that some Arab workers reported to their jobs in Israel.

In Damascus, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, (DFLP), claimed responsibility for shooting and wounding an Israeli man, Amnon Yahalomi, in southern Gaza Monday.

The army said Yahalomi, from an Israeli collective farm outside the Gaza Strip, was shnt while waiting to pick up Arah workers at Morag junction near Khan On Sunday another Israeli man

was shot and wounded near the same site, where he had also travelled to take Arah workers to only to Mnnday's shooting which

it called "an assassination

nearby Rafah and Khan Yunis were detained for questinning about the shooting Monday night. Soldiers searched mosques, clinics and houses early Tuesday in Khan Yunis and the neighbouring refugee camp as the area's appro-

settler who was provoking

Palestinian citizens. The Israeli

settler traded fire with the group,

which shot him and severely in-

Dozens of Palestinians from

ximately 85,000 residents were confined to their homes. Shmuel Zucker, commander of the Gaza Strip, called on Israeli employers to pick up their workers at designated roadblocks at

the entrance to Gaza and to avoid entering the area. Arab reporters said that the army cut down 200 fruit trees that lined the road near the Morag unction after the two attacks. Israeli settlers called on the government to huild a new Jewish

settlement in the area of the

attack site as a response to the shooting. Asher Stern, "head of security" for Gaza Strip settlements, said plans were being finalised to expand the 15-family Jewish settlement Morag near the junction where the two Israelis were

A military court sentenced six Palestinian activists from the West Bank's Tulkarm refugee camp to life in prison for killing srael. Arabs they suspected of collabor-The DELP statement referred ating with Israel, the army com-

(Continued on page 5)

Yugoslav, Slovene leaders trade charges

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia officers. (Agencies) - Slovene and federal officials Tuesday accused each chance to decide Yugoslavia's fu-

Meanwhile, in ethnically divided Croatia, which like Slovenia declared independence June 25, scattered incidents of shooting involving the federal

army were reported avernight. The federal presidency dispatched two representatives to urge Slovenian leaders to obey the terms of a pact reached under European Community (EC) auspices. The federal envoys began meeting in Ljubljana with Slovene President Milan Kncan. The Yugoslav news agency

Tanjug, citing unidentified sources, said the talks were deadlocked over lifting the blockades at federal army bases in Slovenia. An EC team was to arrive later Tuesday to monitor the truce in Slovenia.

The federal presidency nominally the supreme commander of the army - charged Tuesday that Slovenia had failed to lift a hlockade of some federal army units, was halding police prisoners, and had not deactivated its territorial defence units.

A Slovenian foreign ministry spokesman said all the soldiers captured by Slovene defence forces had been released, hut noted the situation was "flind" hecause some federal soldiers refused to return home. The Red Cross said all soldiers

without rank and federal police bad been released, as had 86 of 91

Tension continued to rise between Serbia and Croatia, Yugosother of jeopardising peace, a day lavia's biggest republics and old after an agreement meant to give enemies, amid the efforts to im-

An official in Osijek, a Croatian town near the frontier with the Serbian province of Vojvodina, reported several incidents during the night with federal army troops across the border.

Croatian officials say the army, whose officers are predominantly Serbs, is backing Serbian expansionist ambitions and helping members of Croatia's Serbian minority who have taken up arms against its independence. Serbia denies the charges. Osijek Mayor Złatko Kramaric

told a news conference troops fired on a Croatian police car in the nearby town of Ilnk, killing a policeman and injuring two. Zagreh Radio said an anti-tank missile hit the car and the man burned to death.

Tanjug said Croatian paramilitary forces had fired mortars at army units in Backa Palanka. on the opposite bank of the Danube River from Ilok.

In another incident, Croatian radio said army tanks blockaded the police station in the frontier town of Glina after the army said police fired on its men. Glina is south of Zagreh, the Croatian capital, about 400 kilnmetres west of Osijek.

Violence between Serbs and Croats has escalated steadily in the past six months as Croatia and Slovenia stepped up breakaway moves and declared independence June 25.

Mideast -Human rights abuses abound in Amnesty

LONDON (R) — Political arrests, torture and summary executions abounded in the Middle East in 1990, focusing international criticism on more than a dozen countries, the human rights group Amnesty

International said Wednesday. In its annual report, Amnesty said thousands of people had been detained and hundreds nnlawfully executed or tortured in the region. "In Syria, thousands of sus-

pected government opponents.

were still imprisoned from pre-

vious years, some of them rela-

tives who had been arrested in

place of family members," the

report said. "In Egypt thousands of

members and supporters of Islamic groups were detained under emergency laws. In Israel and the occupied territories some 25,000 Palestinians were arrested in conjunction with the intifada, with over 4,000 being detained without charge or trial," it added.

The report also named Iran. Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Libya as having detained opponents without trial.

"Prisoners and detainees in virtually every country in the Middle East were tortured or ill-treated. Often they were beaten to get them to confess to crimes sometimes the torture was simply a form of punishment," the report said. "In occupied Kuwait, Amnesty International

documented 38 types of torture hy Iraqi forces. There, as in other countries, the methods included beating on the soles of the feet, extinguishing cigarettes on people's bodies, giving electric shocks and flog-

ging."
Prisoners were also mistreated in Saudi Arabia, Israel, Iran, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco, it said.

"During 1990, thousands of political prisoners who 'disappeared in previous years were still missing," the report said, naming Iraq, Turkey, Morocco and Lebanon as places where the fate of political prisoners was not known. Iraqi, Israeli and Syrian

troops were guilty of killing civilians in unjustified circumstances, it said. The report criticised the re-

tention of the death penalty by every Middle East country. "Iran was again the country where Amnesty International recorded the largest number of

executions, with more than 700

people killed by the state this way, more than 100 of them after being convicted of drug trafficking," it said.

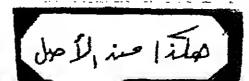
Iraq was named for execut-

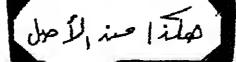
ing British-based journalist

Farzad Bazoft and for allegedly killing 120 soldiers who refused to take part in its Ang. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

In Morocco 140 people were under sentence of death although none was killed.

"Other countries where death sentences were passed or carried out include Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Tonisia," it said.





U.N. relief official holds talks in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — U.N. humanitarian troubleshooter Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan began talks Tuesday with Iraq which wants to end its dependence on post-war handouts by selling oil 10 buy food and medicine.
Prince Sadruddin, who arrived

in Baghdad Monday to coordinate a U.N. report on Iraq's humanitarian needs and the impact of sanctions, kicked off his visit with more than three hours of talks with Foreign Minister Ahmad Hussein Khudayer.

"We of course discussed a great many different issues and I'm not in a position to comment on the individual points that were raised, he told reporters after the meeting.

Trade Minister Mohammad Mebdi Saleb has made clear that Iraq wants the U.N. sanctions committee to allow it sell oil to buy food and medicines.

And relief officials and U.N. sources say that Iraq, which has the world's second largest oil reserves, wants to be allowed to

pay its way.
"They don't want charity from the world." one U.N. official said.

The Security Council imposed trade sanctions on Iraq after it invaded Kuwait last Aug. 2.

Lifting of the embargo hinges on Iraqi compliance with conditions of the ceasefire imposed after Iraq's Gulf war defeat at the end of February. This includes the scrapping of Iraq's weapons

of mass destruction. Mr. Saleh told Reuters in an interview Sunday that although sanctions had been eased for food and medicines, a continuing freeze on Iraqi assets abroad was preventing Iraq from buying any-

He said most of the estimated \$3.75 billion Iraq has invested abroad was in the United States, Britain or France.

'We know that the hostility from those three is well known. It is not expected that they will unfreeze our money easily," be

"The only possibility is to allow us to export oil," he said. Iraq has asked the Sanctions

Committee for permission to sell just under \$1 billion worth of oil to enable it to pay for imports of food and medicines.

Prince Sadruddin, who is in charge of post-Gulf war humanitarian relief in Iraq and Kuwait, refused to say whether Iraq had raised the marter with him. "I hope to have much more to say later," he said.

A special U.N. team, which arrived in Baghdad a week ago, is preparing a report for the prince on Iraq's humanitarian needs and the impact of sanctions.

Dominique Dufour, head of the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation in Baghdad, told Reuters his message to the team was that some way should be found of enabling Iraq to pay for the food and



U.S.

film

cancels

Syrian

festival

WASHINGTON (R) — The Un-

ited States has cancelled a festival

of American films which was

supposed to have taken place in

Syria recently after the Syrians

refused to screen films produced

A State Department official

said Monday Washington cancel-

and the Syrian Ministry of Cul-

screen three films made by Col-

'This festival had been in the

works for several months and the

films were all agreed to in adv-

Syria observes an Arab League

boycott of companies doing busi-

ness with Israel. Earlier this year

several Arab states refused a

U.S. request that they lift the

embargo as a gesture of goodwill

to help get Arab-Israeli peace

The official said U.S. Ambas-

sador to Syria Edward Djerejian

raised the matter personally with

the Syrian minister of culture to

no avail, and that at the last

minute someone in the Syrian

government pointed out that Col-

umbia was ont he Arab boycott

Columbia was acquired last

vear by the Japanese Sony com-

pany for \$3, J billion, Before that

it was 49 per cent owned by Coca

Coca Cola, which does busi-

ness in Israel, was on the boycort

list for years until it was removed

earlier this year in what was

widely seen as a gesture to the

Washington has been courting

Syria since the beginning of the

Gulf crisis, first as a partner in the

U.S.-led coalition that fought

Iraq and later as a key player in

U.S.-sponsored efforts to prom-

But Washington has been un-

able to secure agreement be-

tween Israel and Syria on the

terms of a peace conference.

The government's capture

ote Arab-Israeli peace.

ance," the official said.

talks underway.

Cola Inc.

United States.

alleged dealings with Israel.

Sadruddin Aga Khan

medicines it needs. Staffan Bodemar, Baghdad chief of mission for the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, said there was a contradiction in continuing aid to a

country which could feed itself. umbia Pictures. "We are searching for a formu-"We decided to cancel the fesla for Iraq to pay for itself," he tival rather than pull the films' said the official.

President Saddam Hussein told community leaders from Babylon governorate Monday that Iraq was not the type of country to be influenced by shortages.

"Shortages will not force us to sacrifice our dignity," he said. Industry Minister Amer Hammoudi Al Saadi put it more blunt-

"It's a question of pride," he told Reuters in an interview last month.

"If you asked me now 'do you want sanctions lifted?' I would say 'yes, please' but I would not beg for it. We can go back to farming and berding sheen."

Egypt criticizes Sharon, settlements

CAIRO (AP) - Egypt, the only Arab country at peace with Israel, kept up a recent torrent of process. Mr. Sharon une of the most criticism by condemning the Jewish state's housing minister and

espouses. A statement issued Tuesday by the foreign ministry said Artel Sharon's policies had led to an "unprecedented wave of settlements" in the occupied territor-

the hardline settlement policy he

"Egypt totally rejects the statements by... Ariel Sharon about Israel's intention never to give up the occupied territories," the ministry said.

"Egypt condemns Israel's continued violation of Palestinians' rights in the occupied territories and the unprecedented wave of

By Earleen Fisher

The Associated Press

LALADHAR, Afghanistan

In the shade of an ancient

tree beside the cool, clear

waters of the Kabul River,

the generals munched cucum-

bers and recalled their victory

over the guerrillas who once

used this region to rain rock-

According to President Na-

jibullah's government, it was

a disciplined operation, a

month of land and air assaults

in which 405 of the U.S.-

supported Mujahedeen re-

bels were killed and only 35

But other sources, both

Afghan and foreign, say it

was a victory purchased pri-

marily with hard cash, bales

of the nearly worthless

Afghani currency and a li-

cence to loot for fighters who

The sources, who spoke on

the condition of anonymity,

say there was indeed a milit-

ary operation. That is evident

from the increase in rocket

and artillery fire, the helicop-

ter gunships clartering over

the hills and the dust-caked

jeeps and armoured vehicles

returning the 32 kilometres to

Kabul over a potholed high-

But they say financial gain.

switched sides.

government soldiers died.

cts on the capital.

settlements, which it considers ped to give peace efforts a are a bad omen for the peace

Gaza." he said.

His comments came less than a week after President George Bush criticised settlementbuilding as counter-productive to

Tuesday's Egyptian statement said Israel's settlement policy "violates international laws, has no legitimacy and must be stop-

to the government's success

in broadening its security belt

around Kabul. The capital

has been besieged for 13

eration into Wardak province

west started June 6, there has

been a near-absence of rock-

ets fired on Kabul from the

The rockets which still

come --- some days four or

five, other days none - are

mostly from the northeast.

where the guerrillas are dug

The combined strategy of

baksheesh and bullets is suc-

ceeding, at least in limited

area, where sheer firepower

failed during the nine years of

all-out combat directed and

dominated by the Soviet Un-

Baksheesh impolitely

means a bribe, and at best

means appreciation for ser-

115,000 troops quit Afghanis-

tan in February 1989, leaving

what was once a superpower

proxy war to their onetime

proteges, the Afghan armed

forces commanded by Presi-

dent Najibullah, and to the

Mujahedeen, whose Amer-

The government troops. estimated by Kabul observers

ican support is cooling.

The last of the Red Army's

vices rendered.

in 40 kilometres away.

west and south.

Since the government op-

Victory the Afghan way — with baksheesh and bullets

adamant hardliners in Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's cabinet, vowed Sunday to sertle a millioo Jews in and around occupied Jerusalem, West Bank and Gaza Strip. "Israel has no plan and will never have any plan to abandon the West Bank and

Levy protests criticism

Israseli Foreign Minister David Levy Monday protested Egyptian criticism of Prime Minister Shamir in a meeting with Egypt's Ambassador to Israel Moham-

mad Bassiouny. According the daily Yeulioth Ahronoth, an aide to President Mubarak has said that Mr. Shamir hampers the peace proess and there is reason to aspire to his

Mr. Levy told Mr. Bassiouny that Egypt's rejection of the prime minister was a "national insult" that "has no place between countries at peace," a foreign ministry statement said.

to number at least 220,000.

consist largely of reluctant

conscripts paid as little as 500

Cairo paper accuses GCC of backtracking on accord

CAIRO (AP) - A leading Egyptian political commentator said countries of the six-country Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are reversing position on an agreement with Egypt and Syria on the area's security.

Mahfouz Al Ansary, editor of

the state-owned newspaper Al Gournhouria, also said in a frontpage editorial Tuesday that Iran was a major factor behind the change in position.

Egyptian Foreign Minister by a company blacklisted for Amr Musa said Sunday a meeting of the eight countries to work out details of a new Gulf security force had been postponed from led the festival, jointly sponsored next Tuesday to the following by the U.S. Information Service week. He did not provide a specific day. ture, after the Syrians refused to

He said the delay was because some ministers had other engagements. Other Egyptian officials said Kuwait had asked for the postponement because its minis-

ters were "too busy."

Kuwait's preference for Western forces led Egypt and Syria to withdraw thousands of troops who took part in forcing Iraqi troops out of Kuwait, leaving about 5,000 Egyptian and 1,000 Syrian troops in the emirate.

The development signalled the first hitch of an initial agreement reached in Damascus in March. Diplomatic sources in Kuwait

said the Egyptian and Syrian troops would remain and might be supplemented by others from the GCC, which groups Kuwait with Bahrain, Oatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman in economic and security agreements.

Mr. Ansary also charged that some Western countries might be

involved, a reference to the Un-

ited States, Britain and France. He said the Iranian "blackmail appears to have worked ... or have affected the will of some'

decision makers in the GCC. Iran bas been pressing for a major role in any future defence pact for the Gulf.

Egypt wants to lead the proposed force in appreciation to its size and role in the Gulf war and to keep Iran away from the area's

"... Some other world powers may have made use of the contradictions between Arabs and Iran liquidate the agreement bit by bit," Mr. Ansary said, apparently referring to the United States, Britain and France.

He said GCC countries have began their tactics to go back on the agreement by demanding to amend some major articles concerning security and economic

He said the suggested changes were aimed at undermining the agreement.

He said the requested amendments included reducing GCC economic assistance to Egypt and Syria down form \$15 million to \$3 million.

Under the agreement. Egypt and Syria were to form the backbone of the proposed Arab security force. Both countries contributed major troops to the U.S. led forces that liberated Kuwait.

Kuwait's defence minister. Sheikh Ali Al Salem Al Sabah, said in an interview published last week that final terms of the security arrangement would be worked out this week.

Japan to boost Gulf money but not to make up for exchange loss

TOKYO (R) - Japan said Tuesday it would contribute more money towards post-Gulf war operations, but insisted that the extra cash was not designed to make up for a shortfall in the \$9 billion it pledged previously.

The cabinet approved a gov-ernment plan to offer 70 billion yen, mainly to the United States. The cash is worth about \$500

million at an average exchange rate of 140 yen to the dollar during the past month, a foreign ministry spokesman said. Most of the funds, to be dis-

bursed to the Gulf Cooperation

allocated to the United States.

the major player in post-Gulf war operations, he said. The money would be used to assist U.S.-led operations in refugee relicf, clearing the Gulf of Iraqi mines and having Iraq's

ons destroyed, ne said. The United States and other nations that ejected Iraq from Ruwait received less than the \$9 billion originally pledged by Tokyo due to a fluctuation in the

Washington has pressed Tokyo to pay the difference.

The 1.17 trillion yen package was worth \$9 billion when it was announced in January but by the time it was handed over in March the ven weakened against the dollar.

The foreign exchange losses were about \$470 million, the spokesman said.

"But the additional aid is a totally separate matter from the \$9 billion, although we are aware of the U.S. demands," he said. "Japan made the decision on its own."

Japan hoped that with the pay-Council (GCC) shortly, would be ment uf the 70 billion yen U.S. pressure for Tokyo to make up the shortfall would cease, a foreign ministry spokesman later told a news conference.

He repealed the money was not being given to make up for the exchange rate loss.

He said there was to be an exchange of notes later Tuesday in Kuwait between a senior Japanese diplomat and officials of the Gulf Cooperation Council followed by payment of the

yen-dollar exchange rate. money in ven, within days. Iran, China urge total ban

on chemical, nuclear arms NICOSIA (R) - Iran and China Tuesday called for a complete ban on chemical and nuclear weapons at the end of an official

visit to Tehran by Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng. A joint statement quoted by Tehran Radio also said no single power should be allowed to

dominate the new international order - a reference to the United States after the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe. Tehran's Islamic leaders have

close ties with socialist China which supplied Iran with arms during its 1980-88 war with Iraq. Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Li as aying he was satisfied with his

talks in Tchran with supreme leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei and President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. "We had similar and close

views on international issues.

especially the new world order. This was the biggest achievement of our visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran," the radio quoted him as saying.

Tehran Radio said Mr. Li, seen off by First Vice-President Hassan Ebrahim Habibi, would briefly stop in the historic city of Isfahan before flying to Kuwait. Saudi Arabia and Syria.

"Iran and China demand a complete ban on the use of nuclear. chemical and biological weapons, approve of their destruction and declare their belief in arms control in the world based on just. logical, comprehensive and balanced principles." the joint statement said.

The joint statement called for a new international political order based on non-aggression and peaceful cooperation and an economic order based on justice.

UNESCO will move offices back to Belrut

PARIS (R) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) said Tuesday it was moving its: offices back to Beirut after a six-year absence. UNESCO said its regional education office was returning to Beirut because of the improved security situation in Lebanon. The office moved to Amman in 1985 because of fears for the safety of staff. The agency said the Beirut office would be fully operational by April 1992. UNESCO will maintain a presence in Jordan. Lebanese factions accepted an Arab-sponsored peace agreement last year to end 16 years of civil war.

Morocco seizes leftist paper

RABAT (R) - The first two issues of a new left-wing periodical have been seized by the Moroccan authorities, one of its editors. said. The editor of Al Mouaten (the cirizen) told Reuters no reasons were given for the seizures. Al Mouaten is published in Rabat by activists Omar Zaida and Abdullah Zaza who were recently released after several years in jail for political offences. They describe themselves as extreme leftists. The periodical printed extracts from statements made by radical trade union leader Noubir Amaoui last year calling for chaoges in the constitution to make the government responsible to parliament instead of to the king. Under the constitution of 1962, Morocco is a constitutional monarchy. The first two fortnightly issues also included reports of an alleged secret detention centre and a report on exile Abdelmoumen Diouri, whose controversial book on the king's personal fortune is due to be published in October in France. It said army officers involved in coup artempts in the early 1970s were being held at Tazmamert in the Atlas mountains. Human rights groups have criticised Rabat for holding political

Four killed in Turkish rebel clash

ISTANBUL (R) — Three Kurdish rebels and a Turkish soldier were killed in a gunbattle in southeast Turkey, the latest in a series of clashes in the frontier region, the semi-official Anatolian news agency reported Tuesday. Over the weekend, Turkish security forces killed six rebels in follow-up operations after guerrillas fired rockets at Turkish police stations in the town of Silopi near the Iraqi border. U.S. troops stationed nearby were placed on alert. In the latest incident, rebels opened fire on Turkish troops near the town of Kahramanmaras, 500 kilometres west of Silopi, late Monday, the agency said. A rocket-launcher, hand grenades, guns and documents were seized by the soldiers, it added. The rebels belonged to the Marxist Kurdish Workers Party (PKK), whose campaign for independence for Turkish Kurdistan from Ankara has claimed more than 3,000 lives since 1984. The PKK has suepped up activities since the end of the Golf

Cyprus siege soldier found dead in barracks

NICOSIA (R) — A teenage British soldier under siege in a barracks at a British army base in Cyprus was found dead Tuesday, four days after he briefly kidnapped a group of women soldiers at gunpoint. The soldier, David Carrington, 19, was identified by British army officials. However, they would not officially confirm information that he sbot himself. A British army spokesman said it had not yet been determined how the 19-year-old private had died. The teenager, who has not been named, was armed with a rifle and had been holding troops at bay since Friday. Local reporters said shots were fired Friday when the soldier, a private in the 1st battalion, the Worcester and Sherwood Foresters took the women soldiers hostage. The women were treated for shock but otherwise unharmed, said the spokesman, discounting local reports that at least one of them had been attacked. Local newspapers claimed that the soldier raided the women's dormitory on the base after a quarrel with his girlfriend and seized four women hostages, including his girlfriend. But the British base authorities would not comment on those reports. They denied, however, local press reports, that the soldier went amok soon after returning from duty in the Gulf.

Iran's revolutionary guard commander off to Pakistan

NICOSJA (R) - Iran's revolutionary guard commander. General Mohsen Rezaei, left for Islamabad Tuesday to discuss military cooperation with Pakistan officials, the Iranian News Agency IRNA reported. It said Rezael would visit military centres and weapons factories during his week-long stay hosted by General Mirza Aslam Beg, commander of Pakistan's ground forces.

Iraq: Attacks meant to bury Palestinian issue

BAGHDAD (R) - The newspaper of Iraq's ruling Baath Party said Tuesday the Lebanese army offensive against Palestinian guerrillas in South Lebanon was meant to bury the Palestinian question for the sake of Israel. "What is happening to the Palestinians in South Lebanon is carried out by Arab hands, under Arab cover and with international blessing to liquidate the Palestinian question and humiliate the Arabs," Al Thawra said in an editorial. "(It is) the last scene in the peace play directed by America on behalf of the Zionist entity, as it (the United States) plays the main role and a number of Arab rulers ... play the secondary roles." it added. The Lebanese army last week forced the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to evacuate bases east of the southern port of Sidon which guerrillas have used for attacks on Israel.

12,000 Iranians to make pilgrimage each month

NICOSIA (R) - About 12.000 tranians will go to pilgrimage in Mecca each month under an agreement reached with Saudi Arabia, an Iranian official said Tuesday. Some 300,000 people have already signed up to make the Omra, or off-season pilgrimage. starting in late August or September. Tehran Radio quoted senior pilgrimage official Mehdi Imam Jamarani as saying. Iranian pligrims took part in the annual Haj ceremonies in Mecca last month for the first time since 1987 when more than 400 people. mostly Iranians, were killed in clashes with Saudi Arabia security forces during an Iranian demonstration in Mecca. Tehran's ties with Riyadh are improving since the Gulf crisis created by Iraq's seizure of Kuwait last year.

not military might, is the key

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-19

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CHURCHES

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Terrasanta Church Tel: 622366 Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541 Anglicus Church Tcl. 625383. Tel. Armenian Cuthnile Church Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Charch Tel.

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church Tel. 685326. igelical Lutheran Church Tel: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 823824, 654932. Church of the Nazarene Tel. 675691.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of

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afghants a month, or 55 Since the Soviet troops

left, the war has reverted to the centuries-old Afghan way of doing battle: make deals. hang onto the capital of Kabul and keep shooting. Nobody wins, nobody loses

and the people keep dying throughout the country. But here in Laladhar, salting their cucumber slices, Lieutenant-General Abdul Razak and Brigadier-General

Abdul Halim Hamidi said civilian casualties were nonexistent in the recaptured chunk of land 20 kilometres long and 10 kilometres wide. They said all 6,000 residents of the 50 villages in this 186-square-kilometre area

beeded government warnings to evacuate before the fighting started. "When we were sure they left, we started out combative operations. Gen. Abdul Razak said. The Mujahedeen

rejected offers to negotiate,

he said But most of the landscape seen during a six-hour tour of the reclaimed area did not look sufficiently scarred for a month-long battle waged only by military power.

of the Pol-e-Sorkh, or Red Bridge, over the Kabul River was a strategic victory, a scene of fierce fighting. Gen. Abdul Razak said. Pol-e-Sorkh, seven about

kilometres west of Laladhar, was flanked by mud-brick houses which he said had been Mujahedeen headquar-

One house had a hole in its walls which could have been made by a rocket, but the bridge itself was unmarked. So were the nearly ripe field of wheat to the east and the neatly weeded and freshly irrigated vegetable patch to the west.

Between Pol-e-Sorkh and Laladhar, the generals showed Western reporters a half-dozen villages which they said bad been held by Mujahedeen and evacuated by civilians.

While there was evidence of recent Mujahedeen presence, such as ammunition crates and 50-caliber casings, there was no sign in the villages of a recent civilian presence.

Most orchards and fields appeared to have been long untended, since civilians would have fled long ago to avoid government shells invited by a guerrilla presence.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Yesterday's high temperatures. Am man 27, Agaba 34, Humidity readings Amman 64 per cent. Agaha 32 per

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Ibrahım Hamid	677436
Dr. Munir Qaqish	898101
Dr. Abdul Majid Al Shaer	791 43
Dr. Fakhri Abu Taveh	SK5XXI
Firas Phrmacy	661913
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Narroukh pharmacy	623673
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Dr. Ahmad Bishlawi Al Sharaa pharmacy (275825)

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FOR THE TRAVELLER QUEEN ALIA

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information depart-ment at the Oueen Ahn International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it

ARRIVALS

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Benghazi | LNI
Paris | AFI

DEPARTURES Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1) 12:00 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 12:49 [stanbul (RJ) 12:49 (RJ) 13:15 London (R)|
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MARKET PRICES

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Apricos 500 / 400
Benana 500 / 450
Benana (Mukammer) 450 / 400
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Senate, House committees meet

suse of Parliament Wednesday. has been called for a meeting bich started the current extraordinary parliamentary session to hear the Royal Decree and the his of topics on the agenda.

Heads and rapporteus of va-House met, meanwhile, under the chairmanship of House Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyar and reviewed a plant of action to deal with the different matters to be debated during the extraordin-

reached at the meeting on holding two Lower whenever it is necessary, according to the speaker's second deputy. Fawzi Tueimeh.

Dr. Tueimeh also announced that the House's next session would be held Sunday evening and the following one on Wednesday morning.

At the meeting Tuesday, discussion among the heads of committees and rapporteurs focused on procedural matters related to the committees' work. It was agreed that all activities and functions of House members can be relayed to various official organisations through the House's Secretariat which, for its part, should provide all possible facilities for the deputies' activities, Dr. Tueimeh said.

> The role of the minister of state for parliamentary affairs in relation to the House and means of stimulating the House's Information Department were among issues discussed at the meeting with Dr. Arabiyat, Dr. Tueimeh

Later, Dr. Abdullah Akaileh was elected chairman of the House's Financial Committee to succeed Dr. Abdullah Ensour. who was appointed foreign minis-



PRINCESS BASMA VISITS SCOUTS CAMP: Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, president of an Scouts and Guides Society, Monday visited the 6th National Scouting Camp, currently of such camps in encouraging collective work, promoting the spirit of cooperation among mem-

bers of the scoot movements and enhancing belonging to the community and the homeland. Princess na also visited an exhibition displaying maps, sses, pictures of leaders of the Great Arab

Minister criticises former economic policy, stresses

AMMAN (Petra) - Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Ali Abul Ragheb Tuesday criticised the Kingdom's former economic policy of relying on a limited number of neighbouring markets to buy national Jordanian products and said that that policy exposed the Kingdom to various political and economic upheavals

abroad. Addressing the opening session of a three-day seminar on ways of finding foreign markets for Jordaman goods, the minister stressed the need for Jordan to go shead with current plans to diversify its. exported products and seek new markets abroad.

-Before the Gulf crisis the. main Jordanian sectors witnessed remarkable progress and neighbouring countries were a big market for Jordanian products, a process that contributed to supporting the Kingdom's balance of payments, increased revenues and partially helped towards solving the unemployment problem." the minister pointed out. But, he said, the economic and political! shakeubs in the neighbouring" states have adversely affected Jordan and its economic sector,

drastically reducing its exports. Before the Gulf crisis, Mr. Abul Ragbeb said, Jordan was trying to expand its markets broad and diversify its exports, the crisis has brought this issue on top of the Kingdom's priorities and now there is dire need for close cooperation between the public and private sectors to help the country overcome the present predicament,

The minister said, however, that so many achievements can not be accomplished overnight but thanks to the infrastructure, like ports, communications and industrial cities as well as highlevel services, like banks and consultancy firms, the country can and must overcome the present difficulty.

Mr. Abul Ragheb pointed out that the process of npgrading local capabilities and skills in marketing Jordan's products abroad can only be achieved through the development of the country's technical and administrative skills. He said this also depended on the Kingdom's ability to adapt production to the needs and requirements of the foreign markets. The minister called on con- exports problems.

need to diversify markets cerned parties to conduct proper and thorough studies on markets abroad and to analyse the needs of foreign markets to pave the way for a successful marketing system. This, he said, should be coupled with a new initiative on the part of the private sector to offer technical services and train people in industrial installations and offer incentives for improved

> The minister said issues concerning the function of free zones, and customs should be dealt with through the enactment of new laws by the Lower House of Parliament in its current ex-

traordinary session. Mr. Abul Ragheb referred to a visit to Jordan, by the Chinese prime minister, which ended in agreements for increasing the volume of Jordan's potash, phosphate and other products to Chinese markets, and said that Jordan's worldwide credibility served as an asset for encouraging other countries to buy more Jordanian products.

The minister said that plans for joint industrial ventures would soon be launched by China and Jordan. A Chinese delegation is expected in the country soon to follow up discussions on this mat-

The minister's vlews were echoed by Samin Darwage president of the Jordanian Exporters Society that organised the

seminar. Mr. Darwazeb said that the meeting was called to give impetus to the country's drive to stop its dependence on traditional markets and look beyond to

world markets. According to Mr. Darwazeb, Indonesia now offers the largest South East Asian market for

Jordanian products. "At present an Indonesian trade delegation is in Jordan to see what products can be imported prior to concluding a

deal," Mr. Darwazeh added. He said that a team from his society will go to Austria in September in order to open talks on providing Austrian markets with Jordanian goods.

The three-day seminar will deal with studies and research work conducted on the marketing of Jordanian products, data and information related to marketing, the role of international fairs in promoting exports and Jordan's

IATA office opens in Amman

By Nidal M. Ibrahim Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN - The International Air Transport Association (IATA) and government of Jordan officials Tuesday signed a memorandum of understanding that will move IATA's regional offices to Amman.

In a formal ceremony at the Ministry of Transport, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport and Communication Ali Suheimat and IATA Director General Gunter Eser discussed the implications of the

"We're looking forward to good cooperation and hope to, together, develop better civil aviation" in Jordan and the Middle East, Mr. Eser said.

Mr. Suheimat cited Jordan's central location, experience in the civil aviation field and communication capabilities as reasons Amman was able to attract IATA. "Jordan... is keen to be re-

sponsive to every effort that aims at developing cooperation in every field that can serve the interests of the region's countries and peoples," he said. The decision to move the office to Amman came after

consultations with IATA's 201 members and the unanimous approval of all the Arab airlines, Mr. Eser said. "We, at LATA, are proud to

be installed in Amman to serve our members," he said Other sites in the Middle

East, including Cairo, were considered, Mr. Eser said. Amman's central geographical location and the support of the Jordanian government were major reasons for the decision to relocate to Amman, he said.

IATA's regional office was originally located in Beirut. But because of the civil war organisation officials moved

the office to Geneva. The move to Amman comes because the organisation wanted to better serve its clients in the area and felt a centrally located office would be one of the way to accomplish this. Mr. Eser

Despite the improving situation in Beirut, IATA has no plans to again relocate to the Lebanese capital, Mr. Eset said, "Amman is so well located and we don't want to spend all this money moving. he said.

IATA, originally known as the International Air Traffic Association, was founded in the Hague on Aug. 28, 1919. The organisation, whose 201 member airlines tepresent 120 nations, includes among its goals the promotion of "safe, tegulat and economical ait transport for the benefit of the peoples of the world," according to its Act of Incorporation.

In addition, the organisation serves to coordinate the efforts of its members and help its members cooperate with the International Civil Aviation Organisation and other international organisations.

One of IATA's main tasks at present will be to help the industry rebound from its current slowdown, Mr. Eser said. Member carriers, affected by the worldwide economic slowdown and the lingering effects of the Gulf war, have reported he said.

During the first five months of 1991, passenger traffic declined by 12 per cent, compared to the same period last year, Mr. Eser said.

In May, passenger traffic was down "only five per cent," compared to 1990, he said. "It is an indication of the state of the industry when some members are greeting these numbers with a sigh of relief." he

Compounding the problems is the fact that the war, and the resulting dropoff in activity, has come on the heels of a reported \$2.7 billion loss reported by the industry in 1990, Mr. Eser said.

That loss, he said, was not only due to the crisis precipitated by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, but also to the high fuel price and insurance cost increases.

Still, early signs that the world economy may be rebounding from its current recession coupled with the improving political climate in the Middle East gives reason for optimism, Mt. Eser said.

We at IATA are hopeful that traffic levels will return to 1990 levels in the near future, he said. The organisation's new

office will be located in the

Housing Bank Centre, near the offices of Royal Jordanian. In bringing IATA to Amman, the Jordanian govern-ment agreed to provide IATA with an office free of rent and exemption from customs, duties and taxes, according to an official with the Commercial Department of Royal Jordanian. In addition, the

IATA office will be treated as

a diplomatic mission. Jordan, for its part, will serve as the aviation centre of promotion of the area through IATA. The establishment of the office will initially provide no new jobs, the official said. As the Office increases its activities, jobs will then be cre-

ated, according to the official. "We have not asked them to employ people as such but they must employ Jordanians," the official said. "We have allowed

BCCI reopens, allows limited withdrawals

By P.V. Vivekanand

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN - Worried depositors thronged the branches of the troubled Bank of Credit and Commerce International fBCC1) Tuesday for withdrawals despite Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) assurances that it had almost full coverage for their deposits, but a widely expected run on the bank failed to materialise.

About JD 1.5 million were withdrawn from the three branches of the BCC1 in Amman as banking hours drew to a close at midday, but the figure was lower than the initially expected JD 4 million in withdrawals, officials said.

'We served around 700 customers at our three branches today, and it was quite an orderly process," said Fakhri Bilbeisi, regional manager of BCC1.

The number of people who turned up Tuesday and the amount withdrawn were "much, much below what we expected." Mr. Bilbeisi said. The total number of BCCI depositors in Jordan is around 7,000, he added.

Under instructions given by the CBJ, all depositors with less than JD 1,000 in their accounts were allowed full withdrawal and those with more could get JD 1,000 and 25 per cent of the balance.

Further withdrawals will be permitted at amounts and intervals set by the CBJ pending a final decision on the fate of the bank, whose headquarters in Luxembourg was taken over by a government-appointed administrator Monday.

An Amman BCCl staff member said the bank's branches were prepared to handle a "massive flood of customers today," and had made enough funds in cash available to meet demands. "But there was no flood, no panicky scenes or screaming customers," he said. preferring anonymity.

"It appears that people in Jordan have not panicked." said Mr. Bilbeisi. "Some of our customers even said they would come back later to withdraw from their accounts." he told the Jordan Times. Long queues had formed in

front of the BCCI branches in Amman — downtown Amman. Mahatta and Jahal Amman - even before they opened their doors Tuesday Policemen and security forces kept order. There was a small scuffle at the downtown branch, but witnesses said it was a private quarrel between two customers rather than any dispute directly involving the

Tuesday was the first day of operation for the BCCl branches in Jordan after a threeday closure prompted by the international collapse of the Luxembourg-based scandalplagued bank, which was seized by European monetary authorities in an apparently coordinated move on Friday.

"I think the Jordanian authorities are trying to assess the overall situation of the hank and the first day of operations should have provided them with a good picture to help them chart a future course, commented a banking official.

The closure order on the

Jordanian branches was issued by the CBJ, which, according to officials, was aware of the troubles of the bank and had ordered the transfer to the Central Bank of all BCC1 foreign currency accounts operated through the BCCl's branches

According to Mr. Bilbeisi. 94 per cent of all foreign currency deposits had already been transferred to the CBJ by the time BCCI troubles mushroomed, heralding the European move against the

CBJ Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi went on Jordan Television Saturday 10 assure all BCCI customers in Jordan that they would not lose their deposits.

BCCI assets in Jordan are estimated at \$100 million. Cusiomer's foreign currency accounts were worth \$29 million and dinar accounts amounted to JD 36 million before the bank branches reopened Tuesday.

Under Jordanian laws, all banks operating in the Kingdom are considered as Jordanian banks and are subject to the banking regulations laid down by the Central Bank. In line with the regulations, BCC1 has a paid-up capital of JD 5 million, and the bank's international debts or assets have little bearing on Jordanian accounts as long as depositors' funds are fully covered within the Kingdom.

Economists and banking experts said it was too early for the Jordanian authorities to reach any decision regarding the future course of BCCI.

PLO appeals to U.N., world to help end Israeli practices

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestine mittee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Liberation Organisation (PLO) the U.N. secretary general and Tuesday called world attention to the plight of Palestinian detainees hunget strike and appealed to the United Nations and world orga-nisations to help put an end to Israel's repressive measures against the Palestinians.

For the past 17 days nearly 18,000 detainees in Israeli jails have been maintaining a hunger for better treatment, an end to torture and for granting other rights, Palestine Ambassador Al Tayyeb Abdul Rahim said at a press conference.

Mr. Abdul Rahim appealed to the Pope, the International Com-

the London-based human rights organisation Amnesty Internain Israeli jails and their ongoing tional as well as Arab and international humanitarian organisations to intervene on behalf of the detainees and end Israel's inhuman treatment which, he said, violated human rights and the Geneva Conventions.

The ambassador appealed to these organisations to send a factstrike in support of their demand finding team to Israeli jails and concentration camps to investigate "atrocities and inhuman practices' against the Palesti-He urged the ICRC to force

Israel to stop its policy of starving the detainees and to ensure they

receive sufficient food and clothing as well as hygiene and medical treatment.

Following the end of the Gulf war, the Israeli authorities launched a severe campaign against the Palestinian detainees inside 43-jails and concentration camps. the ambassador said. He added that the prisoners had been exposed to systematic torture and starvation, which led the 18,000 detainees to start a hunger strike.

Mr. Abdul Rabim voiced dismay at the lack of any condemnation of Israeli practices on the part of Arab and foreign coun-

Three rallies have been held in Amman in recent weeks to protest conditions in the prisons.

JD 100,000 allocated for Karak Castle

General of the Department of the Antiquities Safwan Al Tal Tues-

KARAK (Petra) - Director out the first phase of maintaining construction of stairs, rebuilding the Karak Castle.

The first phase includes the allocated JD 100,000 for carrying ance and the front yard, and

stone walls, removing stones, earth and grass from the castle's day said that the department bad restoration of the castle's entr- yards and maintaining the museum.

them only one foreigner."

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Tender documents will be available to suppliers on and from July 10th, 1991. The closing date for submitting the tenders will be 12:00 noon August 14th.

A.Y. Ensour. Managing Director. The Arab Potash Co., Ltd.,

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

King receives IATA chief

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Tuesday at the Royal Court the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Director General Gunter Eser, who is currently visiting Deadline for food coupons July 31

AMMAN (Petra) - The last date for citizens to receive food

ration coupons distributed by the Ministry of Supply will be July 31, according to an official source at the ministry. The source said citizens who do not receive their coupons before this deadline would lose their right to buy subsidised supplies. Citizen donates flour for the needy

AMMAN (Petra) - Jordan National Red Crescent Society (INRCS) sources said Tuesday a Jordanian citizen, Riyadh Al Millels, has donated 60 tonnes of flour to the society to be distributed to needy families in the Balqa Governorate. INRCS director in Salt will start distributing the flour in cooperation with Mr. Miffeh next week, the sources said.

July 31 deadline for changing car plates

AMMAN (Petra) — The Interior Ministry Tuesday set July 31 as the deadline for replacing Iraq-Kuwait car plates with Jordanian places. The ministry said defaulters would be subject to penalties provided for by the regulations and legislation in force.

By Dr. Abdalla Malki

Jordan Times

ودون تأبعز يومية عربية سياسية مستقلة نصدر بالاتجابزية عن للرسمة الصحطية الأردنية

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Stakes are high, odds are enormous

IF MONDAY's session of the Lower House of Parliament is anything to go by, then the government of Prime Minister Taher Masri is in for a rough ride. Deputies from both the left and right were critical of the government for amending the extraordinary session's agenda as proposed by the House. It was obvious that the agenda in itself was not the issue. In fact, the Honse's agenda, as finalised by the government, included a broader spectrum of issues and more important draft laws to debate and enact than the House originally proposed and can actually handle in two months. The problem that Mr. Masri faced then was one of flexing muscles by the various groups and individual deputies in Parliament. Although it is too early to predict, even at this late hour, which way the House will go in its vote of confidence in the government, it nevertheless seems split through the middle on the issue, In Monday's session, when Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat put to vote the proposal to continue the discussion of the agenda issue only his own vote broke the tie over closing the debate.

While government supporters are confident of winning a comfortable majority in the House, some sceptics cast doubts. Almost every deputy insists that his vote depends on the government's programme of action to be presented to the House tomorrow. If in response to this programme or as a result of politicking by deputies the government is denied a vote of confidence, then democracy in the Kingdom will be subjected to its biggest test following the Gulf war, In such an event, either a new prime minister and a new government will have to be appointed or the outcome will lead to the dissolution of this Parliament. The deputies, especially those opposed to the Masri government, have to weigh both options carefully. Whatever their decision, it will have a great impact on our democratisation process, which has to be upheld under all circumstances. If, on the other hand, Parliament chose to grant the government a vote of confidence, then it will guarantee two things: A lease of life for the remainder of its term and a democratic government that would defer to the House on many issues. But whatever the House's choice, Jordan is certainly on the right track; and the people, motivated and propelled by the healthiness of the process so far, will certainly become more active, not only on the political front but on other fronts as well. We only hope that our politicians, in government, in the House and outside will play their hand right and bright. The stakes are high, the odds are enormous and the country can in no way afford to lose sight of the noble objectives that we all have set our eyes on.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i Tuesday discusses the first session by the Lower House of Parliament during which the government of Prime Minister Taher Masri came under fire. In our view the current extraordinary session is the most important one since this country tasted democracy, because this session's agenda contains topics and issues that can determine Jordan's future, said the paper. For this reason, we do not wish to see deputies taking the floor in order to find vent for their anger on certain elements of the present government nor to achieve personal interest, but rather to discuss the topics on the agenda considered of paramount importance for continuation of democracy in the Kingdom, the paper noted. This is not an arena for settling accounts between the legislative and executive authorities of the country and it is not an opportunity for either side to take vengeance on the other, but it is rather a chance to enhance democracy and steer the Kingdom away from troubled waters, said the paper. Too many words and lengthy speeches during the first session achieved nothing and the long statements did not contribute one step towards finalising such 'important laws as those on press and publication and political parties as had been hoped, the paper continued. The paper said it was hoped by Jordanian people that the deputies will shun all forms of rhetorics and get down to official business, tackling the various topics on the agenda. It expressed hope that the deputies will now revert to reason and quiet dialogue in order to do real service to their country.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily voices his hitterness over the situation in the Middle East region in the aftermath of the Gulf war and the aggression on Iraq. Tareq Masarweh says that the Israelis, who planned this war and the Americans and their allies who carried out the plans, had given the Arabs false promises about a solution for the Middle East question and that nothing has been done to help the Palestinians regain their lands and occupied territories. The West had said that the unanimous international decision to deal with Saddam Hussein and end his occupation of Kuwait will be applied on Yitzhak Shamir and his aggression on the Arabs, the writer notes. The Arabs, who allied themselves with the West, can by no means bribe the various armies which massed against Iraq in order to liberate Palestine, neither can the Arabs in general stop Israel's settlements in Arab lands, the writer adds. The result of the war and the empty promises given to the Arabs are quite manifest to all Arabs who watch the Palestinians being oppressed in Kuwait, awaiting another Sabra and Shatilla massacre in Lebanon and continue to suffer under Israeli occupation, the writer confinues. Furthermore, the Europeans who promised to help solve the problem have now offered Israel European Community membership, and the Americans have pledged to finance the settlement of Soviet and Ethiopian Jews on Arab land, says Mr. Masarweh. He also points out that with the destruction of Iraq's power, the Arabs are not at all stronger, but weaker and more than ever before in total disarray and facing Israel's constant threat to their existence.

Economic Forum

How Jordan subsidised the Kuwaiti economy

I HONESTLY believe that the Jordanians and Palestinians should not be kicked out of Kuwait. Now you bet you know for sure my reasons for that. And you read these reasons or hear about them very often. Jordanians and Palestimans have contributed to the building up of modern Kuwait since the early fifties, when life there was hell or something like it. Many of them gave Kuwait not only their minds but also their lives. The Kuwaitis, you may add, are overreacting and by torturing Jordanians and Palestinians they are making a very bad investment in the future.

The above is the classical argument for asking the Kuwaitis to go back to their senses and respect people's humao rights and change their treatment of Palestinians and Jordanians. However, these are not my reasons for objecting to the kicking out of Jordanians from Kuwait because I honestly believe that they should be pulled out from Kuwait. The Jordaoian government must call on all of them, under the force of law, to quit Kuwait instantly. The Kuwaitis have mistreated them and thus displayed deliberate had intentions for which they should be punished by pulling Jordanian labour from Kuwait. This will be a punishment simply because the economie balance of their presence there is in favour of Kuwait. How?

A country, say Jordan, starts to invest in human capital (doctors, chemists, engineers, professors, nurses, lawyers etc.) immediately after the citizen is born. By the time a Jordanian graduates or becomes a professional and is ready to start production, bis country will have invested heavily in him. At this very point, a country, say Kuwait, snatches him and effectively takes over the investment made by Jordan over 20 or 30 years because if it wants to bave a Kuwaiti doiog the same job, Kuwait will have to invest that much in its citizens. Instead of that, Kuwait takes the easiest, swiftest and cheapest way and picks up a Jordanian. The Jordanian economy, in other words, has been undertaking investments in social overhead (human capital) on behalf of Kuwait. It used its very scarce resources to enhance the Kuwaiti economy and the welfare of its people. Now you recognise that we are talking mainly about brain drain which is a very profitable business. Otherwise, for example, the Americans would not have the present immigration policy of accepting a wide variety of skilled immigrants to the United States.

Now Kuwait pays a salary to, say a Jordanian doctor employed there. And it may be a very good one. But this is a reward to him personally for the day-to-day services he produces and renders to Knwait. But Kuwait does not pay Jordan any amount as a return on the investments the Jordanian economy made in that doctor. Thus, Jordan is not rewarded. That return is effectively confiscated by Kuwait. In this scientifie sense, that return represents a subsidy that bas been donated by the poor Jordan to the very affluent Kuwait: And this subsidy is enormously greater than all the official Kuwaiti aid given to Jordan during the past four decades. It is even greater than the remittances of Jordanians who worked in Kuwait.

And there is more to that. In the last few years, there seemed to be a deliberate and well-thoughtout Kuwaiti policy based on hiking continuously the rent of bouses, which soared therefore to bigh levels and had the effect of siphoning back to Kuwaiti landlords most of the salaries of Jordanians (and other non-Kuwaiti labour). This practically drained the savings of most Jordanians employed there who consequently ended up as mere servants, not to say slaves, working only for their bare livelihood.

The worst and most dangerous scenario is to let Kuwaiti authorities sack the majority of Jordanians and keep the cream of them. Jordan must not let this happen. That group of highly qualified Jordanians must be the first to be pulled out because the Jordanian economy needs them and because it is too easy to find jobs for them in Jordan or abroad. It is really time for Jordan to stop subsidising the Kuwaiti economy. Labour connections with Kuwait could be resumed in the future when overheated Kuwain beads cool down; bot then the Jordan-Kuwait economic relations will have to be organised on new and more equitable hases.

A worldwide campaign that pays

Amnesty International feature

THE site was Chile's National Stadium in Santiago — a place which had been turned into the country's largest detention centre virtually overnight after the 1973

Thousands of men and women had been rounded up and held inside - many were tortured. killed or taken away never to be

seen again. That was nearly 20 years ago. In October 1990 the stadium was again packed with thousands of people — but this time 150,000 who had come to support a concert for human rights beld by AI. the worldwide human rights movement.

The concert was a break-through for Al's Chilean membership which, 10 years ago, consisted of only two members forced to meet on a park bench because no one would rent them an office. But the membership and campaigning work in Chile expanded and became increasingly diverse over the years as AI tackled more human rights issues and spread its membership to some 70 countries.

Today, over one million AI members, subscribers and donors around the world from all political, religious, racial and age groups are committed to stopping human rights abuses wherever they occur, united by the belief that individual women and men can take effective action.

Campaigning for individuals who are jailed, tortured, "disis central to Al's work. The organisation works for the release of prisoners of conscience - people detaioed for peacefully expressing their views - fair trials for political prisoners, opposes the torture of all prisoners and campaigns for the end to the death

But very often, there is not simply one victim of abuse but hundreds or thousands of them. When individual eases add up to a human rights crisis in a country, human rights abuses. Al highlights that country to generate increased international

pressure in itself. The president's within a week. And one West African head of state actually complained to ao AI delegation that a deluge of letters would arrive as soon as the authorities detained someone for question-

Sometimes. AI's work will result in releases or in better treatment. Two Turkish journalists who were tortured in detention in April 1990 said they were treated somewhat better after an urgent appeal had been launched on their behalf. Al's appeals may not always result directly in a prisoner's release, but governments receiving thousands of letters from around the world know that their actions will not go unnoticed. When one Turkish man with a long history of being detained and tortured was arrested in October 1990 but released the following day, police station officials apparently said, "Oh you're a favourite of Amnesty's, aren't you," as they released

AI's work and contact with victims and families can also help overcome their sense of despair and solitude and make them stronger and more determined not to give up.

As part of its campaign work, from doctors, lawyers, trade unionists, and other groups in the community with special interests, skills or influence. There are extensive networks of AI medical and legal groups and a growing number of trade unionists, teachers and journalists who work on behalf of individual prisoners and in general campaigns. These groups may sometimes in-tervene on behalf of colleagues who are themselves victims of In 1989 two Sudanese doctors

were arrested and tried for caling a meeting to discuss a doctors' The sheer volume of appeals strike at a hospital. Medical from this global network is a groups began an immediate international campaign to publicise office in Colombia is said to have their cases and a day before a recently received 20,000 letters delegation of scientific and medical organisations was due to arrive in Sudan, the doctors were released.

Al also organises campaigns or actions about the general human rights situation in a particular country to publicise and comhat large-scale human rights viola-

No one in the prison could read Japanese so the authorities translated thousands of letters only to discover that 'they all said "release Dean Farisani." The Reverend Tshenuweni Simon Farisani was released some months

In Norway, children from around the country responded to

a children's radio show which featured the case of a nine-yearold Ethiopian boy born in prison who had spent his entire life there. with bis mother. Children sent drawings, cards and letters to the Al office in Oslo and a huge pareel was forwarded to the

Today, over one million AI members around the world are committed to stopping human rights abuses

In China the fate of many of the prisoners arrested since the 1989 pro-democracy protests still remains veiled in secrecy. In 1990, as part of a worldwide campaign. AI published the names and details of 700 of the thousands arrested - at that time, the longest list of prisoners in China ever compiled by a human rights organisation.

And last year AI launched a campaign on Brazil which drew worldwide attention. Members lobbied embassies, wrote letters and generated publicity in their own countries which resulted in a pledge by the Brazilian president "we cannot and will not again be a country cited as violent in reports by Amnesty International."

It is this son of high profile initiative that makes headlines. But the constant, persistent work of AI members around the world still focuses on bringing pressure to bear on behalf of individual

Al members in Japan wrote thousands of letters to the South African authorities about a prisoner of conscience who had gone on hunger-strike in early 1987. Ethiopian president with a letter asking for their release. Five weeks later both the boy and his

mother were freed.

One Australian group in Hobart decided several years ago to try to speak to the prisoner of conscience in Uruguay on whose behalf they were working after all their letters went unheeded. Undeterred by their ioability to speak Spanish, they arranged a telephone hook-up through a translation service in Melbourne 600 kilometres away and telephoned the prison.

"From what we gathered, the impact was absolute panic. We were passed from person to person and they didn't hang up for a

The prisoner, a teacher jailed for owning a printing press and accused of distributing subversive literature, was released a few months later.

And in Scotland, the plight of several imprisoned artists was highlighted by a campaign which officers on the way - all the coincided with Glasgow's year as the cultural city of Europe. Giant banners featuring the aritsts' work were made for a launeh cant amount of public awareness

and over 40,000 signatures were collected.

Human rights emergencies can occur anywhere and at any time and Al has to be prepared to act quickly when it learns that someone is at risk of torture, execution or other human rights violations.

When this happens, an Urgent Action network with about 50,000 members in over 60 countries can be mobilised within 48 hours to write, telex of fax immediate appeals to the authorities. One nightwatchman in Ireland writes to every government or authority listed on every Urgent Action - an average of 2,000 letters a year. In France, a network of common-law prisoners who write from their own prisons has developed.

Al's unique worldwide campaigning also extends to the abolition of the death penalty.

In the United Kingdom, as part of a nationwide campaign in 1990 to stop the reintroduction of the death penalty for certain crimes, members draped a huge banner over a bridge in London which called on people to "Say no to banging — Phone your Member of Parliament now." A comprehensive report on the

death penalty was published in 1989 as part of an international campaign for abolition. Petitions were organised and AI members in several countries arranged forums where the mother of a murder victim spoke agaiost executions.

Making the public, and not just rights is an important part of AI's work and is carried out by members all around the world.

Wheo Al visited Sierre Leone several years ago, its delegation was stopped at five police roadblocks but managed to recruit two new members from among the police who stopped the delegation knew of AI.

That in itself shows a signifi-

event in the city's main square which could only have been achieved through the work of

members in the country.
In India, more than 5,000 people ran a "race of human rights" in December 1990 carrying banners which proclaimed that "torture is iohuman" to raise public awareness of human rights. A group in Madras went from village to village explaining the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and collected 15,000 signa-

tures supporting the Declaranon. In an attempt to raise awareness of human rights issues among the army and police in Israel and Brazil. Al members have given lectures on human rights to new recruits. Dutch members have held similar courses for police, business people and foreign ministry officials.

Sometimes a visual campaign is most effective, especially in countries where the adult literacy rate is low. In India, one group uses street theatre to present human rights issues to rural communities. The Lahore group in Pakistan also produces plays on human rights themes which tour shanty towns and rural areas. And in Kuwait, AI members organised an exhibition of paintings on the theme of buman rights, political repression and free expression.

The strength and success of AI's work is due to its members. who include students, the elderly, tradespeople and professionals. When governments receive

appeals from AI — not just from one country or ooe group of people but from all around the world — it becomes much harder to dismiss them.

Not every Al campaign or action is going to result in prisoners being freed or detainees being treated better. But at the very least, the organisation's continuing campaigns, appeals and publicity remind governments that whatever human rights violations they attempt will be exposed to the harsh glare of international scrutiny. And that's

The G-7 — deciding the fate of others

LONDON (AP) - At their 17th dustrial nations will likely focus on Mikhail Gorbachev's plea for aid and the threat of a global

Following are sketches of the G-7 leaders and their priorities for the summit.

United States

AMERICA's longest peacetime expansion in history ended last July with the ooset of the first recession in eight years. The slump has been far less severe than the 1981-82 downturn and there are growing signs it may have ended in either April or

However, the recovery in the early stages is expected to be the weakest of any since the end of World War II. In an effort to spur growth. President George Bush is expected to keep up pressure on the allies to cut interest rates.

His administratioo contends

that inflation threats are low at

the present time and virtually every problem facing the world economy, from promoting freemarket economies in Eastern Europe to rebuilding the wartorn Middle East, can be better handled with cheaper credit. Mr. Bush, 67, saw his popularity soar during the Gulf war but scores far lower in opinion polls for his bandling of the economy. The administration is concerned that sub-par growth will mean little improvement in the nation's unemployment rate and thus pro-

voke voter discontent during Mr.

Bush's re-election campaign next

LONDON (AP) — At their 17th

annual economic summit, leaders

The president is opposed to providing large amounts of aid to theof the world's seven richest in- Soviet Union, offering instead a proposed associated status with the International Monetary Fund. This would allow the Soviets to tap into the IMF's considerable economic expertise hut har them from obtaining

Japan

JAPAN's economy has continued to grow, and is likely to break its post-World War 11 record of 57 consecutive months of economie expansion in August.

But the economy is slowing down, with growth this fiscal year estimated at 3.8 per cent after fiscal 1990's 5.7 per eent. The Bank of Japan on July 1 reversed its anti-inflatioo tight credit policy and lowered the discount rate to keep the economy going.

Japan's trade surplus widened

for the fifth consecutive month in May, although the surplus with the United States narrowed. Unemployment remains so low that there is an acute labour shortage. Toshiki Kaifu has a weak pow-

er base within the governing Liberal Democratic Party and conventional thinking has always been that he would lose his job in October. But a recent surge of popularity in opinion polls and the death of his most formidable challenger may give him a fighting chance for another term.

Mr. Kaifu is expected to repeat Japan's opposition to major financial aid to the Soviet Union. But be will not want to appear isolated from the other industrialised countries.

policy of, before offering the Soviets substantial help, demanding the return of four small than-expected recession. islands occupied by the Soviets after World War II. Officials would like to see the summit communique include an appeal to Mr. Gorbachev to extend his "new thinking" to Asia, which would be seen as support for Japan's island claim.

Germany GERMANY's economy is in a schizophrenic state. Former West Germany, with 80 per cent of the population, is boomiog, while the 20 per cent in former East Germany head for mass unemployment requiring huge subsidies to

That and the massive investment required to switch the east over to capitalism are straining Germany's fiscal conservatism and fueling fears of inflation, which is running at a 3.5 per cent annual rate. Germany has therefore repeatedly rejected U.S.

finance social support prog-

calls for lower interest rates. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has ost popularity since winning the irst all-German parliamentary election last December but his centre-right coalition is holding

Mr. Kohl goes into the summit as probably the strongest of the seven nations in urging Soviet

Germany sets high priority on progress in trade talks, but so far has rejected U.S. pressure for radical change in farm subsidies - the main issue in dispute. Britain

Tokyo will seek support for its BRITAIN is poised for economic

The economy is expected to grow by 2 per cent oext year after contracting 2.2 per cent this year, according to the independent National Institute for Economic and Social Research.

The annual inflation rate has fallen to 5.8 per cent from a high of 10.9 per cent in October. making room for interest rate cuts to 11.5 per cent from a peak of 15 per cent. Unemployment is up to 7.9 per cent from 5.6 per cent in April 1990.

Conservative Prime Minister John Major, 48, must call a general election by mid-1992; opinion polls show the opposition Labour Party with a commanding

Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont has said Britain wants to help the Soviet Union, hut has ruled out big handouts, stressing that aid must be tied to

France

FRANCE is grappling with several economic problems, although Economics Minister Pierre Beregovoy denies the widespread perception that there is a reces-

Unemployment is at a record 9.5 per cent and rising, and growth is not expected to be strong enough in the next year or two to help bring it down moch. But experts say France's economy is basically sound — its inflation rate is 3.4 per cent and

President François Mitterrand, midway through his second seven-year term, is not expected to seek a third term. He faces the prospect of evolving increasingly into a lame duck while others within and without his Socialist Party — jockey to succeed him.

French officials have not ex-

pressed a wish list for the summit. Italy

THE Italian economy is showing signs of recovery after stagnating as a result of the Gulf crisis. Industrial production has been picking up since April, but annual economie growth for 1991 is only expected at 1 per cent to 1.5 per cent. Inflation continues to be higher than that in France and

Сегтапу. 'Italy has always been first in line in asking for concrete aid to help sustain perestroika. ...It is fundamental the West do all it can to belp Gorbachev," said Pio Mastrobuoni, spokesman for Premier Giulio. Andreotti.

Italy also will make an appeal for the removal of remaining obstacles to the successful coociusion of the Uruguay Round of GATT trade talks, especially in

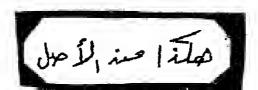
regard to agriculture. Canada

CANADA'S economy is in a year-old slump. Although oew statistics show the economy grew 0.9 per cent in April after shrinking for four straight quarters, the government stops short of saying the recession is ending. Unemployment remains above 10 per cent, bankruptcies are up and interest rates are high.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government is negotiating a free-trade agreement with the United States and Mexico io response to the European Community's plan to drop internal trade barriers in 1992. Critics say that Canada has lost 290,000 maoufacturing jobs, but economists say other factors were to

Mr. Mulroney's standing at home is at an all-time low. Despite his economic troubles, Mr. Mulroney says he plans to use the summit to promote an arms control initiative. He has been working with Germany's Mr. Kohl on a plan to track conventional arms sales to uncover countries building up of arsenals.

Jordan Times Tel: 667171



Jewish state.
U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has made four trips to the vary important role to play and I Middle East since the Gulf war to: try to get peace talks going. So far there is no consensus on terms for a conference.

Mr. Brunner said he hoped Mr. Baker's efforts would succeed and stressed that his visit "was not aimed at disrupting this pro-

"I am in favour of everything: that goes in the dierection of peace and negotiations because you cannot get peace without negotiating and without having face-to-face talks with people who have different opinions," he

"The problem now is the question of how this face-to-face is going to be organised and who is going to particpate in it."

Some of the obstacles now are the obstacles of the participation of the Palestinian delegation and how it will be composed, on

(Continued from page 1) which israel has some ideas," he Syria has missied that negotia said. Some other obstacle is precisely the U.N. participation in such a conference, which they refuse.

> "I think Jordan is one of the main countries in the region and had a am sure the authorities are ready to play this role and until now it

- Answering a question, he said:

has been a constructive role."
In Paris, World Jewish Congress (WJC) head Edgar Bronfman suggested Tuesday that Israel might drop its opposition to a United Nations role in Middle East peace talks if the U.N. rescinded its "Zionism equals racism" resolution.

French officials said Mr. Bronfman told Prime Minister Edith Cresson the rescinding of the U.N. resolution passed in 1975 would provoke a major shock in Israel which could allow it to make an important step towards peace in the Middle East."

"The removal of the resolution could indeed persuade Israel to change its mind about the acceptability of the U.N. in Middle East efforts," WJC spokesman Han Stemberg said.

Intifada enters 43rd month

(Continued from page 1) mand said.

Prison rations cut

Israel has slashed the rations of Palestinian prisoners and the cuts contributed to widespread unrest by inmates, a member of parliament said Tuesday.

Maim Oron said he learned last month from Defence Minister Moshe Arens that Mr. Arens had cut food for prisoners by 11.6 per cent as an austerity measure.

The food cuts were one of the . grievances cited by 240 Palestinian prisoners who went on bunger strike for 16 days at Nafha jail in Israel. The strike, joined for shorter periods by hundreds of prisoners in other fails, ended late Monday.

In a letter to the left-wing parliamentarian on June 16 Mr. Arens said, "Beginning on April 21 there was an 11.6 per cent cut connection with the intifada, the in the schedule of food for secur. army said.

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'The cut was part of an army savings policy ..

The army said it did not know if the old ration had been restored and it was unclear if the exis applied to some 4,000 Palestinians transferred to Israel's prison authority, as well as to some 5,000 in army custody for nationalist activities.

But Ali Ghuzlan, a Palestinian lawyer involved in the negotiations over the bunger strike in Nafha, said: "We got concessions on food, newspapers and cleaning materials - washing machines and soap.

"Now the prisoners will have open windows to get light and air, they will bave 15 extra minutes with their families and they will be allowed to smoke when they are with their families."

A total of 9,323 Palestinians were in jail as of June 24 in

Iraq says nuclear plans peaceful

(Continued from page 1)

He said Iraq feared exaggeration of its nuclear programme by the United States, adding: "Such exameration led the U.S. president to state in November 1990 Iraq would manufacture a nuclear device within two

"Therefore the U.S. president was obliged to wage a war as soon as possible in order to destroy the Iraqi nuclear capabilities before it could manufacture such a

weapon," Mr. Hussein wrote. "In our view, that pretext was enough to make the decision to destroy the equipment and matehe or rial." He did not specify what was

destroyed. The United States, which led a coalition that evicted Iraq from Kuwart after a seven-month occupation that began Aug. 2, accuses Iraq of trying to conceal a

nuclear arms programme. Officials of the U.N. special commission set up to oversee destruction of Iraq's nonconven-

whether the information supplied by Iraq clearly showed it was

trying to develop a bomb.

Robert L. Gallucci, the commission's deputy chairman, said Monday only that Iraq admitted uranium enrichment programmes and that enriched uranium could be used with other components to manufactur a nuclear weapotr.

The fernational Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) may have to send more experts to Iraq to examine newly-disclosed nuclear facilities which the U.S. claims prove Baghdad was trying to make a nuclear bomb, officials said in Vienna.

Officials at the Vienna-based IAEA said it would probably have to send experts familiar with one of three programmes for enriching uranium n vealed by

Iraq.
This system, in which uranium is enriched to the point where it can be used in a nuclear weapon through the use of electromagnets, was last used by the United States to make the Hiroshima tional weapons declined to say bomb in 1945.

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Family planning and Gulf war

By Hamouda Hanafi

POPULATION, health and family planning programmes in the Arab region look as if they may be among the casualties resulting from the Gulf war. The work of non-governmental organisations such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) family planning associations, which operate in 14 Arab countries, is likely to become even more difficult.

Arab governments, with a few exceptions, were already hesitant about supporting family planning programmes openly, very few had allocated resources directly to family planning efforts. These governments are now likely to find more reasons than not to invest in national security buildups at the expense of other needs, allowing fewer resources for health, education and social ser-

The scarcity of resources for family planning is also likely to worsen in some countries as priority is given to emergency care and curative services. The level of health, nutrition and education for countless numbers of families and children could be disastrous, not only in Iraq but also in Jordan which has seen its refugee population explode. In other countries, hundreds of thousands of workers are now jobless as a result of fleeing or being expelled from Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other states. Their status is no better than that of the refugees and the

easily forgotten for the many ebildren, parents and relatives of war victims and the impact on people's attitudes will be profound. For some countries, in particular, there will be a call for "replacing the dead", while for many others there is a likelihood of wealth, misuse of natural reof a return to the concept of safety in numbers. For the last 20 years family planning advocates on disorganised exported/imin the Arab World have been faced with a host of opposition arguments. Only a few months ago il was hoped these were about to become bad memories, but they are now in danger of resurfacing.

of paranoia in the Arab World ranks of the refugees when 'imperialist plot". The pro-natalist policy of the state of Israel, the massive influx of emigrants and the new settlements in the occupied territories and Jerusalem do not reassure most neighbouring countries about the wisdom of reducing their rate of population growth. Iraq's and Kuwait's recent experiences and the prevailing winds of fundamentalism everywhere may make family planning more subject to attack as an anti-Islamie and antinational act.. Mothers may be pressured into a role of intensive reproduction and rearing, a role already demanded by the Islamie fundamentalists

Public opinion in the Arab World has always been easy to mobilise against the West because of the trauma of colonisa-

tion and the Arab-Israel conflict. Now countries like Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, with governments up to now committed to population planning, are likely to maintain a low-key

Religious fanaticism and the exploitation of religion by religinus leaders may endanger what few individual rights women haveacquired, particularly their right: to choose whether or not to have children and the right to education, employment and holdingpublic office.

International assistance to the Arab World will probably increase but its distribution may be dictated by the current position that each Arab country has taken in this war. Thus, as the wealthy Gulf nations have already expressed it, other wealthy donors are likely to punish the poorest Arab nations for their "rebellion". Assistance to the region, particularly bilateral, may become even more conditioned by

donor interest and political aims. The Arab World has always had its divisions and it will still have them after the Gulf war. However, the conflict has heightened the fears for security and the feelings of mistrust among nations and governments. One should look at what might happen to the Arab League and whether there will be a single Arab venue that all Arabs could use without problems. The Gulf war has left no Arab country on the neutral side. The regional activities of 1PPF and other bodies are bound to suffer from this and fewer The trauma of war will not be exchanges and regional-based

activities will be the result. If there is any silver lining to this cloud, it may be in a better understanding of the futility of war. The conflict may also have brought into sharper focus the real problems of maldistribution sources, displacement of people and fragility of economies based ported labour. It may also highlight the whole question of refugees and human rights, including the fate of minorities and expatriates be they Palestinians in' Kuwait, Kurds in western Asia or the thousands of labourers from There has always been a degree Asia and Africa who joined the

This may convince most of the countries involved of the importance of a comprehensive look at population in the region and the need for a co-ordinated policy among Arab countries to govern migration and population movements in a way that assists the economies of both receivers and exporters of populations and safeguards the rights and welfare of the people.

The knowledge that the rest of the world has acquired about the Arab World and the individuality of each country was certainly an education for many.

Dr. Hanafi is Regional Director of IPPF's Arab World Regional Bureau. The article is reprinted from IPPF People magazine.

The dead wed in Iran

By Nasim Khaksar

Part l

NIGHTMARE is the only word I can find to describe what has happened in Iran. Events are so horrible, so incredible, they could only take place its a terror-ridden dream: a chaotic and bewildering nightmare that reveals itself in varied but repeating images. A shadowed dream with apparitions, occasionally salient, seemingly carved of stone and fitted in the heart of the dream. So remote is the dream it seems to be that of one of the archaic images inside the Fars mountains, a relic from the distant past of Persian history. Or perhaps it is dreamed by the Sphinx of the Egyptians. It is difficult to grasp a beginning or an end of such a dream: it resembles a creature circling on itself to bite its own A travellet from Iran once told

me about a wedding ceremony that occupied my mind for a long time. Two families who each had a child, one a son, the other a daughter, convicted for political activities and executed by the Islamic Republic, decided to hold a wedding ceremony for their dead. According to tradition, the groom's family first visited the bride's family and made a proposal. When the girl's family accepted it, the ceremony was held. Friends and acquaintances were invited to the wedding. All the guests knew ahead of time that the bride and groom were dead, yet they took sweets and bouquets of flowers to the wedding. The ceremony did not differ from the usual one: everyone sang, rejoiced and maybe even danced at it.

In my imagination, this event has taken on the form of a theatrical performance, a drama for framing death or silence with actors who seem to have practised their roles for years. Remembering the bouquets of flowers, plates of sweets and the echo of music or a melancholy song which had suddenly intruded on the silence, I wonder whether I should begin writing about the nightmare here. Il is a strenuous task; the ominous dream has gripped me and the creature that revolves round itself is displaying yet another face. On October 7.

Turkish magazine IKibini Dogru (Towards 2000), reported the following item: "The Turkish government will turn in 58 Iranian refugees to the border officials of the Islamic Republic." Following this extradition, the detainees were immediately executed by a firing squad of "Revolutionary Guards." The extradition permit was signed by two authorities: the lieutenant governor of the city of Ozaleb who was in charge of border patrol station 120/2, and the security service in the city of

The report indicated that a mother whose son was among this group, waiting on the Turkish side of the border, witnessed the execution. After learning about their arrest and fearing their extradition, she had followed the vehicle taking the captives back to the border. In my mind, the nightmare has

now turned into a mother sitting on or behind a hill counting the echoes of the bullets. One. Two. Three. Which bullet has pierced the forehead, or the heart of her child? The report does not men-I tion if she was alone at the time

silence had overcome the mountainsides and the hills, the mother rose - melancholy and crushed and gazed at Iran. Did she, like Andre Mairaux, remember the ceramic tiled gate of Tehran that, like the gate of Saint-Denis in Paris, is now lost in the heart of the metropolis? Or did she recall the alleys in each corner of which a bridal-chamber is erected? I do not know. I convince myself it may be possible to pursue the nightmare or the reality as she has imagined it, and arrive at the vanity of human life and the sacrifice of human values by

disregard? In the summer of 1981, the overnment of the Islamic Republic, in its frenzy to eliminate the opposition, inaugurated a new cemetery for executed poli-

states that proclaim themselves

representatives of God on earth.

Human life. How dare I use such

a strange phrase! Did 1 speak of

regard for human life? Would.

their, the dead be exempt from

or not. Perhaps after an absolute sum of all inflicted on mankind by governments finds its incarnation in Iran. It becomes problematic to place oneself in any specific historical epoch.

During the years of imprisonment under the Shah, I was once the cellmate of a young talabeh (theology student). The torture of political prisoners had reached horrible dimensions. One day, when the sound of whip strokes did not cease a moment, my cellmate, after pacing the cell for a long time, sat down beside me, pale and scared. A thought had popped into his head that he was afraid to articulate. I asked what it was. He said, "I wonder what misery would fall upon us if the interrogators could think of getting a leam of carpenters and blacksmiths to divide the cells into narrow drawers. place one prisoner in each, lock it up and only once a day pull the drawer out to let us eat something and use the bathtoom.'

During the month that we were cellmates, every once in a while

"A traveller from Iran once told me about a wedding ceremony that occupied my mind for a long time. Two families who each had a child, one a son, the other a daughter, convicted for political acitivities and executed by the Islamic Republic, decided to hold a wedding ceremony for their dead. According to tradition, the groom's family first visited the bride's family and made a proposal. When the girl's family accepted it, the ceremony was

tical "atheists." The so-called cemetery is built on a hillside that flooded by every rain-fall. At first, officials called this cemetery the damned land." Then they changed its name to "the heathen land." The government even excavated and transported the bodies of those executed atheists who were mistakenly buried in public cemeteries before 1981 or at that time. In doing so, they were trying to prevent the families from going to the cemetery. In a country where the majority of the people are Muslims. the "heathen land" could only mean declaration of war against the dead and their families. But the attempt failed to itstimidate the families, who visited their dear ones regardless.

held."

The government then organised reprisals by its own partisans. They attacked the citizens with chains, mallets, clubs and guns. In one such incident. man was killed and a young boy lost one of his arms. Following these actions, the combat with the dead assumed wider dimensions. Government grave-diggers dumped the bodies in a shallow ditch loosely covered with earth. Exposed to the air, the bodies began to decompose. The authorities calculated that the stench of the decaying bodies would keep the families from going to the cemetery and foster superstitious rumours about the "uncleaned" and stinking bodies of atheists.

We have gone back centuries to the year 400 BC, and are the first to see the drama of Antigone performed on the stage of life. In the play, Creon's order forbids the burial of Antigone's brother. If, at times, history appears to be the repetition of tragedy, then the

another ominous dream would overwhelm his imagination. In one such vision he imagined us hanging from our eyelids in a well as deep as the well of Babylon, like the two fallen angels of God. Harout and Marout, whose punishment is recorded in the Koran. On another occasion, he anticipated the day when our torturers would cut off our feet and finally release us hand-After the revolution, I did not

see him again, but I heard that he government office. As time passed, the horrors that were inparticularly on political prisoners. on? made me realise that the vicious visions of the talabeh were becoming real. It seemed as though it were he who was now relentlessly sharing his fantasies of a few folds were one by one removed years ago with those in power, from the face of the prisoners and

tlessly tortured.

A woman prisoner. Parvaneh che. His slender face was bruised possible execution. from the pressure of the rope and Nasim Khaksar is an Iranian wrihis head lolled to one side. Next fer living in Holland. The article to the corpse, a man in guard's is reprinted from Index on Cenuniform and holding a stick, sorship, a London-based media stood on a table. The guard was warchdog.

only medium height, a chubby man in his mind-or late-20s. His looks betrayed neither pride nor shame, wickedness nor merey. With his expressionless face, a non-human face, and posing as though he were presenting the corpse of a sheep to the market, he was turning the body with his stick, repeating in a coarse, in-different voice. Look well. It is

One day in prison, my cell maie, the lalabeh, mimicked a sermon. He began by pointing to the blank walls. At one end of lale imaginary scene were the aposites with their radiant countenances: at the other, the villains and the wretched who were submerged in boiling pots from their waists down. A portrait of their doomed fate as God had it in mind. Now, thinking about this report, it seems 10 me there is no difference between the reality and the performance; they are the same. Perhaps such sermons that we as children used to attend were themselves displaying our own lives 10 us. Or maybe the preachers were in fact grinning at us and we didn't know. Or perhaps they were ancient,

archaic nightmares.
Under the rule of the Islamic Republic. the captive mothers are accompanied by their small children, an example of the government's sensitivity toward the mothers. What word or image can articulate the experiences and lives of the infants and children who are presently staying in Evin, Gohardasht and numerous other prisons? How can one penetrate the daydreams of children who spend months in dark, narrow prison cells, surrounded by wounded and blindfolded prisoners against the blood stained walls? What goes on in the minds of these children, children who instead of learning nursery rhymes and the alphabet at school are observing hatred and a terrible portrait of humanity?

One pregnant woman anticipated the birth of her child and her own death all the while she was pregnant. She was sentenced to death by the firing squad after the child was born. Those nine months, when her body and bones were blossoming for birth, were filled with the sound of held an important position in a lashing, screams and the echoes of drums announcing death. What nourishment was the foelus flicted on the public in Iran, and inside her wasting body subsisting

In the writings of a political prisoner we read that a five-yearold boy was brought into an interrogation room. The blind-In my land there are now many the child was asked if he recogdrawers in which thousands of nised them. He, in turn, uttered tical prisoners are being hear- only one sentence: "Daddy told me not to say."

How has this permeated the Alizadeh, writes in her prison log child's life? The world should rise that on the day following her and walk beside him in the corriarrest she, along with other pris- dors of Evin in order to interpret oners. was blindfolded and his understanding of the words. directed down a corridor. She No one can doubt for a second describes what they saw when the that the five-year-old boy knew blindfolds were removed. "The that had he said anything else, the body of a youngster was swinging captive men would have been at the end of a rope that was doomed to a grave fate. Worse, hanging from a tree. His arms his response indicates that he is were bandaged up to the elbows aware that his recognition of and his legs had been torn by the these prisoners reveals his pasavage strokes of a cable. He rents connection with them. And seemed barely 20 years old. He he is conscious of what his pahad short hair and a thin mousta- rents would suffer; torture and

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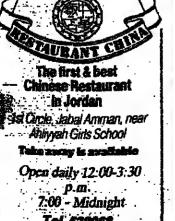
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SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Milan asks to host 2000 Olympics

MILAN (R) - Milan has put in a bid to host the 2000 summer Olympics, the city council said Monday. Documents announcing the official candidacy of the North Italian business centre have been sent to the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Other declared bids for the games have come from Peking, Berlin, Manchester and Sydney. The IOC will make its decision on the host city in Monte Carlo in September 1993.

Augenthaler retires

MUNICH (Rt -- German World Cup player Klaus Augenthaler has retired from soccer after more than 15 seasons at Bayern Munich. Augenthaler. 33. quit the international game after l'ielping West Germany to last year's World Cup triumph. Last se ason the Bayern captain struggled to retain top form after a series of injuries. "Fifteen years is enough." Augenthaler said Monday, "I don't want to retire as an invalid. I want to be able to play tennis and go skiing. I think the anniversary of our World Cup final triumph is the right time to announce my retirement," After joining Bayern as a teenager in 1975. Augenthaler won seven Bundesliga championships, the most league honours by any German player.

Germans threaten to boycott championships

BONN (R) - Former East Germany's top swimmers are threatening to boycott next month's European Championships because of recent doping allegations aimed at the ex-Communist state's coaches and officials. An independent doping commission. set up by the All-German Swimming Federation (DSV), has drawn up a list of doctors and coaches accused of promoting drug abuse in the past. The DSV are believed to be ready to take mainly western German officials to the Athens Championships, prompting the boycott threat from angry eastern German swimmers. "It doesn't surprise me. We had to expect this sort of action from the swimmers," DSV President Bodo Hollemann said Monday. Some 20 swimmers from the former East Germany, once a major power in world swimming, are included in the 38-strong German squad for the championships from Aug. 18 to 25. "You can't just be one-sided in dealing with the doping problem in the DSV." Olympic 400 metres freestyle champion Uwe Dassler said, "We are on the side of our coaches, If they are not allowed to go to Athens, we will stay at home, too.

Australia enters Admiral's Cup race

SYDNEY (R) - Australia, which had signalled its absence from ocean yacht racing's premier event, the Admiral's Cup, for the first time in 26 years, has announced it will take part after all. Australian plans for next month's six-race offshore event off Cowes in England were thrown into disarray in June when Sydney yachtsman Damien Parkes said he was withdrawing as skipper from one of the three boats entered. But Melbourne skipper Chas Jacobsen will now join the Australian team as skipper of a British one-tonner in time to meet this week's deadline for nominations.

Celtic midfielder moves to Chelsea

LONDON (R) - Chelsea have bought England B International midfielder Paul Elliott from Celtic for £1.1 million (\$2.2 million), the London club said. Elliott, who spent two years in Italy with Pisa and previously played for Aston Villa, hopes his move from Scotland to the English first division will help him in his bid to break into the full England squad. "The club have convinced me they are ambitious and that's all I wanted to know because I am determined to show what I can do and push my claims to get into the England team," he said. Chelsea signed Scottish international defender Tommy Boyd from Motherwell last month.

Skoff upsets Hlasek in Swiss Open

GSTAAD, Switzerland (AP) — Austria's Horst Skoff upset sixth-seeded Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland 6-4, 7-6 (7-4) in the first round Monday of the \$305,000 Swiss Open Men's Tennis Tournament. Aaron Krickstein of the United States, ranked 51st worldwide, ousted 35th-ranked Jordi Arese of Spain 7-6 (8-6) 6-3. Martin Jaite of Argentina, last year's summise winner in what local commentators have dubbed the "Alpine Wimbledon", also advanced with a 6-1, 6-4 victory against Petr Korda of Czechoslovakia. The second Argentine entry, Horacio De La Pena, disposed of Spain's slightly better ranked Francisco Clavet 6-3, 6-I. Goran Prpic, the number 8 seed from Yugoslavia, had more trouble in eliminating France's Fabrice Santoro 7-b (7-1), 1-6, 6-4,

Backley seeks halt to javelin changes

LONDON (R) - Former world record holder Steve Backley has called for a halt to the changing specifications of the javelin to prevent his event being devalued. The European and Commonwealth champion, who makes his comeback after injury at Friday's London Grand Prix, is concerned about the way the avelin is constantly being upgraded to make it fly further. The British thrower regained the world record from Czechoslovak Jan Zelezny a year ago with a throw of 90.98 metres with the new Nemeth javelin. This season, Finland's Seppo Raty has extended the record to 91.98, then 96.96 with the latest aerodynamicallyassisted Sandvik spear. Backley, due to face Zelezny at Crystal Palace, said Monday: "The record business has lost its credibility. There should be one javelin holding true for a number of years. I'm not as interested as I was in breaking records. There is no history to them. I'm more in tune with just winning now. I care what the International Amateur Athletic Federation eventually ratifies, as long as it imposes right restraints."

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The bidding North East 4 NT Pass South rest Pass 5 Pass 6 NT Pasa 6 ± Pass Opening lead: Jack of Follow the play of this deal. We

are going to test your analytical abil-ity by asking you to decide whether declarer played the hand as well as

The bidding was interesting South's opening bid showed a balanced 25 27 points. With 6 points and a reasonable five-card suit. North invited slam by raising to tour no trump. Although South had only 25 points, they were all in aces and kings, so South upgraded his holding and opted to accept. Rather than bid six no trump, however, his rutfing value made him probe for suit fit with a natural bid of five diamonds. North, in turn, suggested clubs as an alternative, but six no trump became the final contract.

West led the jack of hearts, won in the closed hand. With only oine fast tricks available, it was obvious declarer would have to develop the club suit while losing only one trick if the slam were going to succeed. So at trick two, declarer cashed the acc of clubs and then continued with a how club. When West tollowed low, declarer opted to finesse the nine. When that first to the jack, the best declarer could do was down one.

"You could have made the hand by going up with the queen of clubs." remarked North "But the king and jack could have been reversed," re-torted South "In that case my play would have been correct." Who do

you agree with, Nnrth or South?
It the missing clubs are breaking 3-3, theo it is purely a guess. But the odds favor a 4-2 split, and now the play of the queen has a clear advan-lage. If East has a doubleton king and West four to the jack, no play wins-declarer cannot set up the suit without enneeding two tricks. living up with the queen, however, will win whenever the suit splits evenly and West has the king, or when the suit lies as in the above diagram.

S. Africa readmitted to Olympics LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP)

- South Africa was readmitted to the Olympics Tuesday after a 21 year-suspension.

The announcement was made by International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch after talks with a South African sports delegation. The decision clears the way for South Africa to compete in the

'I would like to congratulate the South African National Olympic Committee," Samaranch said. "Now they are fully

1992 Olympics.

recognised by the IOC. "It is really an important day not only for the Olympic Movement but for all sports around the world. It is the beginning of a new step. I would like to see very soon athletes and players from South Africa taking part in major sports competitions around the world."

Samaranch formally readmitted South Africa on the recom-

Belgian

wins 3rd

De France

flat roads.

DUON, France (AP) - The

third stage of the Tour De France

gave an idea of what to expect for

the next week of racing on mostly

Etienne de Wilde of Belgium

won Monday's 210-kilometre-

(131-mile) stage from Villeurban-

ne towards Dijon in 5 hours, 15

The pack came behind in the

same time and the overall stand-

Denmark's Rolf Sorensen was

leading for the second consecu-

tive day, 10 seconds ahead of

three-time champion Greg

Lemond, the only American to

win the Tour De France. Erik

Breukink of Denmark was third.

A total of 197 riders started the

third stage, one less than the

previous day, after 1987 winner

Stephen Roche of Ireland was

disqualified Sunday. He apolo-

gised earlier Monday to the orga-

nisers of the tour for arriving

seven minutes late in the second

"At the last moment we were

starting earlier than we expected

and Roch wasn't around so it

wasn't his fault if he missed the

start," said Roche's teammate,

Tour officials said they were

pleased by Roche's attitude after

bis elimination, although many

people were disappointed to see

Roche out of the tour so early.

team's headquarters according to

De Wilde attacked Monday

just before the last sprint of the

race and won the stage in the last

Only Ireland's Sean Kelly

position 22 seconds behind.

Peanuts.

Roche left for Belgium to the

stage, a team trial.

Jean-Claude Colotti.

the officials.

kilometre.

two seconds behind Lemond.

ings remained unchanged.

minutes, 11 seconds.

mendation of the IOC's Apar-theid and Olympism Commission, which met with the five teaders of the Interim National Olympic Committee of South.

The group now becomes officialty recognised by dropping the word "interim."

'The recognition is not' conditional," said IOC Vice President Keba Mbaye from Senegal. "It has full effect. It is pure and

However, the commission recommended that the decision should be reviewed in the event that South Africa goes back on its reform policies which led to the abolition of the apartheid system of racial segregation.

At its session in Birmingham. England, last month, the IOC empowered Samaranch and his executive board to reinstate South Africa once they were

satisfied the conditions had been

The momentum for South Africa's return to the Olympic fold built rapidly in recent weeks. The anticipation grew so high that officials of South Africa's three largest cities - Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban - began talking about hosting the summer games in 2000 or 2004.

Some anti-apartheid groups remain opposed to lifting the sports boycott, however.

The South African Council on Sport withdrew from the delegation travelling to Lausanne, saying sports sanctions should remam in place until a new constitution ending white-minority rule is approved.

Samaranch is eager to have South Africa make its return to the Olympics in his hometown of Barcelona, joining the first team from a onited Germany.

The invitations for Barcelona will go out on July 25, one year before the start of the games. South Africa has also moved close to rejoining other interna-tional sports bodies.

The International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF), the governing body of world track and field, said it is prepared to readmit South Africa at its congress next month.

South Africans would then be ligible to compete in the world track championships in Tokyo in late August, although officials say it may be too soon to get a team ready by then.

South Africa is also pushing to return to world competition in non-Olympic sports such as crick-

et and rugby. On Wednesday in London, the International Cricket Council is expected to welcome South Africa back into the fold.

Bubka breaks own world record

FORMIA, Italy (AP) - Sergei Bubka is piling up money a frac-tion of an inch at a time. stage in Tour

Bubka inched closer to the outdoor 20-foot mark in the pole vault. soariong 19-11 4 (6.09 metres) at a track and field meet Monday to raise his own world record, set in Moscow last month. by a half-inch.

Buhka cleared the height on his first trv. received a thunderous ovation from the crowd, and passcd on his remaining attempts. Each time Bubka breaks the world record, he earns between \$30,000 and \$40,000 from meet organisers and about \$9(t,000 from his commercial Italian spon-

The Soviet is a huge favourite to win at the World Championships this August in Tokyo. He recently said he believed he 13.53, .16 ahead of Nehemiah.

could go as high as 20-41/2 (b.21 metres), but wants to do it gradualiv.

American Bill Paine was runnerup at 18-612 (5.65 metres). Other highlights at the meet were the performance of Italy's Ileana Salvador in the two-mile walk. Salvador finished in a world-best of 13 minutes, 11.39 seconds, improving her record by

12 seconds. Margarita Ponomaryeva of the Soviet Union won the women's 400-metre hurdles in 54.25 seconds, the second fastest time of the year. American Kathy Freeman was second in 56.38.

Canadian Mark McKoy upset former world record-holder Renaldo Nehemiah in the 110metre hurdles. McKoy won in

Nehemiah, a former wide receiver with the San Francisco 49ers, couldn't overcome a bad

Dannette Young scored the only U.S. win in the meet by taking the women's 200-metre in 23:03 seconds, edging Lilian Allen of Cuba and another American, Lillic Leatherwood. Cuba's Javier Solomayor won

the high jump in 7-81/4 (2.35 metres), far off his world record of 8 feet (2.44 metres). Brazilian Robson Da Sılva won

the men's 200 metres in 20,68 seconds, beating Davidson Ezinwa of Nigeria and Canadian Atlee Mahorn

African runners swept the top five places in the 10,000 metres. with Petro Metta of Tanzania winning in 28:07.70.

U.S. soccer team learns how to win

LOS ANGELES (AP) — "Bora ... Bora," the crowd chanted as the coach and his players took a victory lap around the Coliseum.

Bora Milutinovic, a former Yugoslav midfielder may not speak English week, but he obviously has conveyed an impor-tant message to the U.S. soccer team - how to win.

Since Milutinovic took over the U.S. team in April, the Americans have a 6-1-1 record, a fivegame winning streak that is their longest since such records were first kept in 1885, and their first major championship ever - in the inaugural Concacaf Gold Cup Tournament.

"I'm very happy with our leam's play," Milutinovic, speaking one of his five languages. Spanish, said through an interpreter.

"After all of this, I'm sure we will have a better team." In 1994, the United States will Americans, as the host team, draw an automatic berth in the

moved up a little among the top tournament. five. He gained four seconds The United States failed to qualify for the World Cup bealthough he stays in the fourth tween 1950 and 1986, then just vic also has gone back to the

YOU KNOW, I'D

IT IF YOU'D TAKE

YOUR STUPID HEAD

OFF MY BLANKET.

REALLY APPRECIATE

made it — with a late goal against Trinidad and Tobago in the regional qualifying — to the World Cup in Rome last summer. But after five wins in the Con-

cacaf tournament, including a 2-0 victory over Mexico, the Americans look like a team on the rise in the most popular sport in the world. "This has been an incredible

tournament for us, something we're going to remember for a long time," said Fernando Clavijo, whose penalty kick Sunday provided the deciding shot in the tiebreaker in the Gold Cup Championship game against Honduras.

Milutinovie became known as something of a miracle worker when he coached Mexico into the world Cup quarterfinals in 1986 and, four years later, guided Costa Rica into the second round.

"Coach Bora doesn't yell at us." said Clavijo, a native of host its first World Cup. The Uruguay who became a U.S. citizen in 1987 and played eight seasons of indoor soccer. "He's made us play with a lot of confi-

The U.S. players say Milutino-

basics, helping them build skills that other international soccer players have mastered. The most obvious difference

under Milutinovic is the way the United States relentlessly attacks on both ends of the field. Under former coach Bob Gansler, the U.S. team was more passive and defence-oriented.

The win in the title game of the Gold Cup, the first championship of the Confederation of North and Central American and Caribbean Association Football, did not come easy for the Americans. The U.S. team pressed the

action most of the game, but Honduras, flooding its own end with defenders, kept the contest scoreless through regulation and two overtimes.

"They slowed the game down so much it was unbelievable," Clavijo said. "They didn't want to run up and down the field with

"They wanted it to go to penaltv kicks," said U.S. goalie Tony Meola, who stopped three shots in the penalty kicks tiebreaker and was selected the MVP of the tournament after allowing three goals in five games.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY JULY 10, 1991 By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An excellent day to express your de-sire to be of service, especialy in some very real and practical manner to someone who is very close to you. You will also get some right

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) A day to engineer what you want personally instead of listening to what impersonal and greedy experts try to wring out of your

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Your interests in what a pariner expects of you that seems kooky should be replaced by a fresh new approach how to get your work done bener.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Dull

duties of all kinds can limit and restrict you but you make out very well by charming others as they like and show interest in hobbies. MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) You want to have a good time and are activated to break out of bounds for such but instead stick to what you have agreed to do with your family.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Fixed resentment of any kind where your basic family or property interests are concerned leads you to make mistakes but studying present situation is excellent.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) There are a number of clever

ways you can put some practical new plan in motion that increases your money rather than dash here

and there and get in trouble. LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Whatever you have in mind of a personal nature is good so discuss with partner and arrive at a better

understanding for the future. SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 2t) You have the wisdom now to get rid of behind the scenes worries by your own quiet action but sidestep a determined associate who tries to con you into some unwise plan.

21) Friends can be helpful to you in whatever you are eager to do so listen to what they have to say and keep away from an irate associate. CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) You want to kick up your heels and have some fun but its just not the day for this although its good for organising conditions

SAGITTARIUS: (Nov. 22 to Dec.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February (9) Get out of the house early and concentrate upon the social aspects of your life and discuss with generous minded partner what he'd like you to do.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) There are a number of odd events where both newcomers and entertainment is concerned but you can accomplish much with improving your surroundings-

-

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The said



shape. Twice a week I hike to the top of Mt. Laundry."

JUMBILE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to torm four ordinary words. RADAW ----MESOU - سرت نرومتريز **HELGGA** THAT ROAD HOG WAS WILLING TO MEET ANY OTHER DRIVER ---**FRIEVY** Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. (Answers tomorrow) Jumples: UNCLE MUSTY LOCKET SWERVE

Andy Capp







IT'S NICE TO BE ABLE

TO DO SOMETHING

FOR SOMEONE ONCE

IN A WHILE THAT'S

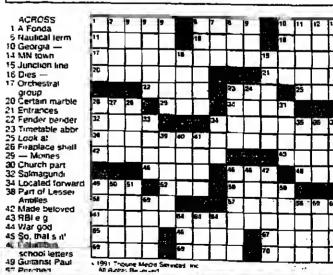
APPRECIATED ..

Mutt'n'Jeff



THE Daily Crossword by Don Johnson

Yesterday's



Answer: That Pollyanna saw good in everyone and everything because she didn't - - ~

everything because SEE SO WELL

\$3 Boring loutine \$5 Fighting area \$7 Bettic land \$1 Milchell's 23 Years Lai masterpiece 65 Ferber or Millay 66 Server 67 Logic 68 Gather 69 Thin Man's dog 70 Captures 27 TV s Keri 26 Lash

masterpie

DOWN

6 Property
7 Allow
8 Cup handle
9 Fightless bin
10 Knotted

1 Banks

31 Time penods 33 Concert halfs 34 Put two and t 35 Division word 36 Harem rooms 37 Alphabet run I Church seats 2 Make revisions 3 Antier point 4 Ceased

46 Keep quet 47 Affirm to be correct 49 Beer 50 Est away 51 Medicinal plant 54 Farmer at times

56 — bde 52 — Lupino 56 Columbus scip 53 "My country — 59 Detective abbr. of thee..." 60 Summer drunks 64 Before DDE

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved

Financial

Cairo Amman Bank



U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close Ime 8/7/1991	lokyo flose tur 9/7/1991
Sterling Pound	1.6347	1.6263
Deutsche Mark	1.8067	1.8137
Swiss Franc	1.5585	1.5656
French Franc	6.1300	6, 1493
Japanese Yen	138.58	138.60
Estropeso Curreny Unit	t. 1365	1.1552

Eurocurrency Interest Ri	ices		Date:	9/7/1991
Currency	-t MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Deltar	6.00	5.12	6.37	6.87
Sterling Pound	11.86	10.87	10.62	10.62
Deutsche Mark	8.81	9,12	9,31	9.31
Swiss Franc	7.68	7.75	7 75	7.62
French Franc	.9.56	9.62	9.62	9.62
Japanese Yen	7.37	7.50	7.37	7.31
European Currency Unit	9.75	10.00	10.06	10.00

-	Lincolnia Wi				[35ee:	., .,
	Metal	USD/O2	JD/Gm ²	Metal	USD/Oz	JD:Gm
	Gold	368.75	7.15	Süver	4.43	.10
	21 Karai					

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	688	.690
Sterling Pound	1,1187	1,124,5
Deutsche Mark	.3789	.3808
Swiss Franc	.4390	.4412
French Franc	.1116	.1122
Japanese Ven.º	.4953	,4978
Dutch Güllder	,3365	,3382
Swedish Krooa	. 1047	. 1052
Italian-Lira ⁿ	.0508	0511
Belgian Franc	.01842	.01851

Other Correnctes	Date: 9/7/199	
Сигевсу	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1,8100	1.8350
Lebanese Lira*	.0750	.0775
Sandi Riyal	.1830	.1839
Kawakii Dinar		-
Qatari Riyal	1860	.1873
Egyptian Pound	1850	2000
Omani Riyat	1,7800	1.7900
UAE Dirham	1860	. 1873
Greek Drachma*	3300	.3500
Cypriot Pound	1.3800	1,4100

CAB Indices for Amman Financial Market

432.79 points (1.95 pct) at 22,608.96.

440 74	
112.34	111.98
107.06	106.70
122.39	120.48
117.68	117.78
127.63	127.38
	- 122.39 117.68

By Reuters

TOKYO — Stocks closed higher for the first time in six days during a turbulent day's trading. After falling to a 1991 trading low in late morning, the 225-share Nikkei average closed up

SYDNEY — Local institutional and European buying sparked sharp rises as Sydney shadowed Tokyo up. The September Share Price Index ended 13.1 points up at 1538.8

HONG KONG - Hong Kong shares slid up and down following

Tokyo, falling sharply in the morning then rising throughout the

afternoon to end stronger. The blue chip Hang Seng Index ended 23.46 points at 3,904.19.

Tennessee Buck

Show; 12:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Citicorp may cut up to 10,000 jobs

NEW YORK (R) - Citicorp, the largest American banking company, may cut up to 10,000 more jobs on top of the 7,000 jobs slashed in the last six months, Chairman John Reed has told a recent

Some of the cuts could be offset by some hiring, however, and there is no figure available for the net job cuts, a Citicorp spokesman

Citicorp, troubled by problem consumer and commercial loans, has launched a programme to slash expenses. It already cut 7,000 jobs in the last six months, also offset by some hiring, a spokesman

The bank had 95,000 employees at the end of 1990. This is part of the programme announced in December to get out \$1.5 billion in costs by 1993, the spokesman said. She said Citicorp's job cuts will be across all businesses worldwide.

Paper reports record number of foreign tourists to Beijing

BEIJING (R) - Record num- 11.5 per cent rise over 1988. bers of tourists are flocking to Beijing this year, and spending more money than ever, after being frightened away by tanks and guns that crushed prodemocracy profests in the over 1988, the newspaper said,

Chinese capital two years ago. The Beijing Ribao newspaper has said that 320,000 foreign visitors arrived in the city in the first four months of 1991, a 17.3 per cent increase over the same period last year and a two per cent rise on the January-April figure for 1988, the previous re-

cord year for tourism. In April alone, 108,000 foreign tourists arrived in Beijing, an since 1988.

The figure for tourist spending in the first four months was \$2.15 billion, a rise of 23.6 per cent. In April alone tourists spent \$670 million, up 17.5 per cent

quoting city tourism authorities. The figures, however, do not indicate China's tourism industry has recovered from the crisis sparked by the hrutal crushing of the student-led protests in June

Tourist arrivals would have to jump dramatically to fill new hotels that have shot up all over Beijing and other major cities

OECD predicts 2 years of slow German growth

FRANKFURT (R) - German said. economie growth will slow to around 2.5 per cent next year as organisation said a rise in unit expansion slows in the west and output stabilises in the east, the OECD has said,

The Paris-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said in its half-yearly report gross national product (GNP) in western-Germany would rise 2.8 per cent this year and 2.2 per cent next year, after a rise of 4.6 per cent in 1990.

The fall in east German GNP would remain stable from 1990 levels at 15 to 20 per cent in 1991, the OFCD said.

Upward movement in the eastbe expected before early 1992. But it gave no forecast for eastern German GNP growth in 1992.

Wages in the region continued to rise too fast and chances of a turnaround in the east's industrial German economic, monetary, sector appeared remote.

very rapid pace," the OECD 40 and 50 per cent.

labour costs, the introduction of higher indirect taxes in July, an increase in import prices, and tight industrial capacity limits would push up inflation this year.

The report of the 24-nation

The OECD expected west German consumer prices to rise 3.3 per cent in the whole of 1991. with a further acceleration to 4.0 per cent seen in 1992. Prices rose 2.5 per cent in 1990.

Figures released recently show June's cost of living in western Germany was 3.5 per cent above June 1990 levels.

The OECD expected no further deterioration in the German ern German economy could not balance of payments despite continued strong growth in imports. Warning about east German wage developments, the OECD said preliminary estimates show that between July 1, 1990, when

and social union began, and the "It is disappointing that eastern end of last year until labour cost German wages are increasing at a in eastern Germany rose between



Salem Abdul Aziz Al Sabah

Kuwait to resume bond issues shortly

KUWAIT (R) - Kuwait, looking for ways to stir investor interest after the Gulf war, will soon resume issuing treasury bills and other debt instruments, the governor of the central bank said.

Governor Salem Abdul Aziz Al Saud Al Sahah, also said that high-yield debt paper issued before last August's Iraqi invasion was available for immediate

"The central bank will shortly resume issuing public debt instruments." Sheikh Salem was quoted as saying in Tuesday's edition of the Al Seyassah newspaper. He gave no date or financial details.

Before the seven-month occupation, Kuwait had an active market in short and medium-term treasury bills, established to cover a budget deficit, create an outlet for private savings and reduce the emirate's reliance on overseas investment income.

Following the war, these problems have become more acute. The productive economy, especially the oil industry, is in tatters because of damage wrought by the occupation and many Kuwaitis are staying out of the country rather than helping to rebuild it.

The government faces a huge cash-flow problem in meeting the cost of reconstruction while waiting for the resumption of oil exports, brought to a halt because of hundreds of well-head fires. Oil exports are expected to start again by the end of the year.

Economists have been widely expecting new bond issues as one way out of the crisis. Other options include the sale of some of Kuwait's estimated \$120 billion worth of overseas investments and borrowing on international capital markets.

Soviets approve bankruptcy law

SINGAPORE — Shares closed off the day's highs after moderate

trading. The market moved with Tokyo, falling at first then rising

after mid-morning. The key Straits Times Industrial Index closed

BOMBAY - Shares finished mixed after a bullish start triggered

widespread profit-taking. The BSE Index hit a peak of 1,385.27

FRANKFURT -- German shares flurried at the end of the day to

close at day highs but dealers said demand was not particularly

heavy for blue-chip stocks. The 30-day DAX Index ended 22.59 points (1.41 pct) higher at 1,627.23.

REVENGE

10.25 points up on the day at 1,463.92.

points before ending at 1,363.99, up 6.67.

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet legislators gave overwhelming approval Monday to the country's first bankruptcy law, and the official News Agency TASS said 13 per cent of now subsidized state-run companies could be out of business within a year.

The law, which was given preliminary approval by the Supreme Soviet, put budding capitalists on notice that debt and bankruptcy, as well as profits and growth, will figure in the market economy

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

they are trying to build.
"Those who enter a market

should be fully responsible for themselves and should not hide behind the state's back." Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Shcherbakov told legislators.

The projected bankruptcies would reduce national industrial output by three per cent to five per cent next year. TASS reported. Industrial production already has plummeted in the last year because of cuts in govern-

ment subsidies. "It's better to lose five per cent of production and make sure everybody understands that the

jokes are over and the market is starting." TASS quoted Mr. Shcherbakov as saying. Lawmakers voted 343-5 for the measure. They sent it back to a committee under a traditional legislative procedure, but the lopsided vote indicated the measure was likely to pass with most provisions intact.

Fortune survey shows profits down 17 per cent in world's top companies

NEW YORK (R) — 1990 will not be fondly recalled in the annals of global business.

Profits at the world's 500 biggest corporations numbled 17 per cent, carmakers saw earnings drop 57 per cent, and six companies lost \$1 billion or more in 1990, according to a survey re-leased Monday by Fortune maga-

In all, 34 of the world's biggest companies posted losses last year, up from 27 in 1989. The global 500 survey appears

in the July 29 issue. General Motors Corp still ranked first in global sales of \$125.1 billion, even though it lost \$2 billion.

It was followed up by the

Anglo-Dutch oil company, Royal Dutch/Shell Group, which passed up Ford Mojor Co. and Exxon Corp to win the second spot, with

Exxon ranked third in sales in Ford was fourth biggest in sales per cent. with \$98.3 billion and International Business Machines (IBM) Corp took the fifth spot with \$69 billion in sales.

The United States topped the list with the largest number of companies in the survey at 164. The runner-up was Japan with 111, while Britain had 43. France

and Germany each had 30 spots. Not all was grim on the profit score. Some companies posted health earnings gains despite the recession in a number of coun-

tries, including the United States.

Profits of Soap and Cosmetics companies profits rose 23 per cent, while sales gained seven per cent. Beverage sales rose five per 500, it said not a single company cent while profits jumped 24 per qualified.

Computer companies had a 1990 at \$105.9 billion — one of mixed year — sales rose 1.4 per six U.S. companies in the top 10. cent while profits increased 19

> Fortune's editors pointed out that fears of Japanese computer dominance have been overblown.

> Two-thirds of all computer companies in the global 500 are American, while IBM is five times as big as the world's second biggesi computer firm, Fujitsu Corp of Japan. Indeed, IBM is bigger than Fujitsu and the next four computer companies combined.

> Despite the downfall of communism in eastern Europe, the region still has far to go before capitalism triumphs. In the first year that Fortune searched the east for candidates in the global

UAE scales **Survey says most** down 1991 spending

DUBAl (R) - The United Arab Emirates (UAE) cabinet has decided to scale down proposed spending in 1991 by some 17 per cent to 16.4 billion dirhams (\$4.47 billion), according to figures published by the official news agency WAM.

Spending for the calender year will, however, remain five per cent higher than the 1990 budget of 15.6 billion dirhams (\$4.25

WAM did not say why the cabinet opted for a lower figure than the 19.7 billion dirhams (\$5.37 billion) originally prop-

The UAE boosted oil output by more than 60 per cent since September to help compensate for lost Iraqi and Kuwaiti crudes during the Gulf crisis.

Approval of the annual federal budget is consistently late as the seven emirates which make up the UAE federation take time discussing it.

Theoretically, each of the seven emirates should contribute half of its revenues to the federal budget but the two richest emirates Abu Dhabi and Dubai normally pay in the vast bulk of the

The poorer emirates of Sharjah, and non-oil producing Ras Al Khaimah, Fujairah, Ajman, and Umm Al Quwain rely more on federal spending to develop their infrastructure than do Abu Dhabi and Dubai, large oil producers that bave their own local spending plans.

Until the annual budget is approved, federal spending is usually dependent on monthly disbursements based on the previous year's approved budget. This has often led to timing problems for projects.

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.400 cities.

this year than last. Unlike the federal govern-

ment, most cities are required to balance their budgets hy the end of their fiscal years.

U.S. cities fighting serious budget gaps

WASHINGTON (AP) - More than one in four U.S. cities face cent of cities raised taxes or fees severe budget gaps because of a recession and the spiralling costs of health insurance and other programmes, a survey has said,

The annual survey by the National League of Cities found that 60.9 per cent of cities said they expected expenditures to exceed revenues this year. In 1990, just 45.5 per cent of cities anticipated deficits. And 26.5 per cent of the com-

munities said they expected revenues to lag at least five per cent behind spending, an imbalance considered severe by the League. In the previous seven years of the survey, no more than 12 per cent of the cities faced a deficit that

The report said it is "highly unlikely" that any other cities will emulate the drastic step of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which recently declared bankruptcy.

But League officials said that with more and more communities under senous budgetary strain. the cutbacks in federal and state cent of the cities. aid to cities that marked the 1980s must be reversed.

benign neglect or the position Monday, for the first time in a that has been prevalent on our week, but budget impasses confederal level, particularly that cities can stand on their own feet, let them solve their own problems." said New Orleans Mayor Sidney Barthelemy, president of the League.

"After all, we did not take that position ... as it relates to a 'new world order," Mr. Banhelemy continued.

The survey was conducted in April and May and was based on responses from 525 cities. The League represents more than

The report said 71.5 per cent of cities reported that they were less able to meet their budget needs

The report found that 84.6 per or imposed new ones in the past year to help balance their

budgets. That solution was embraced most often in the recessionwracked northeast, where taxes or fees were raised in 97.9 per cent of cities responding. In the west, where many laws limit tax increases, 75 per cent of municipalities raised taxes or fees — the

lowest percentage of any region. Many city governments also saved money by reining in their own work forces. The survey found that 36.2 per cent of cities froze hiring and 29.3 per cent reduced the number of their workers.

When asked what was responsible for their budget problems, 87.2 per cent of the cities said the soaring costs of helath benefitis, the largest response. Just behind were the recession,

mentioned by 69.5 per cent, and increasing expenses of solidwaste disposal, listed by 66.3 per Meanwhile, thousands of state

workers in Connecticut and "We no longer can take ... the Maine reported back to their jobs tinued in those states and in Pennsylvania.

"I'm a widow. It's hard." said Bernice Spagnolo, who joined 75 other Pennsylvania state employees at a rally at the Capitol demanding an end to the weeklong deadlock. She hoisted a homemade sign that asked, "who is going to pay my bills?"

In Maine, Governor John McKernan signed a \$3.2 billion budget Monday, sending 10,000state employees back to work and ending the partial government shutdown that began July 1.

But state employees still faced uncertainty because the Republican governor made a deal with Democratic lawmakers that the new budget will be cancelled Wednesday if the legislature fails to cut workers' compensation.

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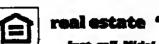
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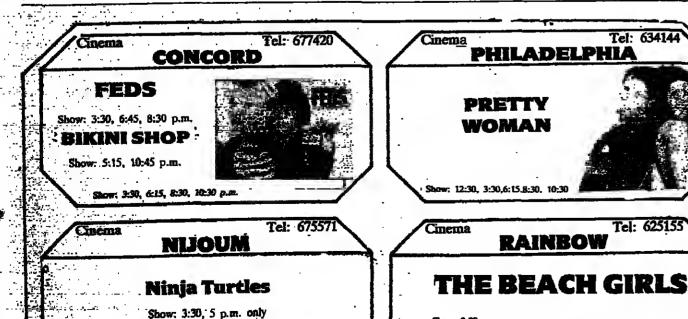
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NATO plans major reshuffle of cold war military hardware

planning to give poorer allies in the Mediterranean region hundreds of tanks and other pieces of military hardware no longer needed to face the threat of a Warsaw Pact attack in Central

NATO sources said the plan. part of a reshuffle of alliance forces following the signing of a landmark European arms treaty last year, would significantly upgrade the defences of countries like Greece and Turkey.

The equipment, totalling more than 2,500 tanks, 1,000 armoured vehicles and 175 artillery pieces. will be largely donated by the United States and Germany. Norway and Denmark, both with small armed forces, will also receive extra equipment.

This represents a commitment 10 strengthen principally the southern region. It takes into account the fact that the areas of risk for the west have changed. said one NATO diplomat, who asked not to be identified.

The 16-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) has already said it intends to strengthen weak defences in the Mediterranean area, particularly in the wake of the Gulf war.

PARIS (AP) - Premier Edith

Cresson said Monday that current

methods of ousting illegal immig-

rants do not work and raised the

possibility of mass expulsions

aboard government-hired planes.

have accused the Socialists of

tolerating massive illegal im-

migration, said Ms. Cresson had

finally seen the light. But SOS

Racism, a group that works close-

ly with immigrants, said she was

using a "dangerous vocabulary"

that wouldn't help solve under-

In two separate interviews, Ms.

Cresson stressed that French in-

stitutions were "saturated" and

said the country needed tougher

enforcement of laws restricting

female premier, appeared un-

fazed about the possible consequ-

ences of taking a tough line on

immigration, one of the chief issues

she faces. Ms. Cresson was

appointed by President Francois

Mitterrand on May 15 and quick-

ly became known for making

cannot permit new integration.

she told U.S. and British repor-

Beyond political refugees, we

Only about 20,000 of 120,000

people currently seeking asylum

in France would be granted poli-

tical refugee status, she said.

controversial statements.

Ms. Cresson, France's first

lying social problems.

immigration.

Conservative politicians, who

equipment to Turkey during the crisis allegedly to deter any possible attack from neighbouring

Iraq. Final details of the arms transfers proposals have yet to be worked out in hilateral deals between the countries concerned and there could still be changes. But NATO military planners have finished the outline of the deal, alliance sources said.

The plans wer developed because NATO has to destroy equipment under the terms of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty, covering an area from the Atlantic to the Urals.

In order to save its best equipment, NATO decided to reshuffle hardware among countries so that only the oldest will have to be destroyed.

Modern armies like those of the United States and Germany would transfer items to poorer allies, who will then destroy their oldest equipment -- some of which dates from just after World

The plan, known as "cascading," had been held up because of a row with Moscow over implementing the arms treaty. That traditional enemies.

Cresson foresees mass airborne

expulsions of illegal immigrants

Edith Cresson

home countries.

"We have been obliged, for the

past several years, to put an end

But she cautioned against mak-

ing immigrants the scapegoat for

deepening economic problems.

Unemployment, not immigra-

tion, was the source of the cur-

The Socialist premier said she

The conservative government

of Premier Jacques Chirac used a

chartered plane to expel 101 Ma-

liens in 1986. The move outraged

many politicians and citizens. Many leading right-wing politi-

mobilised to fight the floods. In

Peking, the city Communist Party chief, Li Ximing, advised

emergency workers to study the

parts of south and southwest Chi-

na are expected to receive 40 to

80 millimetres of rain in the next

two days, the official Xinhua

But Xinhua said rainfall is ex-

pected to diminish in the flood-

battered areas near Taihu Lake

and the Yangtze and Huaihe Riv-

News Agency reported.

envisioned using special planes to

return illegal immigrants to their

rent French malaise, she said.

to immigration," she said.

"All allies will respect the limits set in the CFE treaty, no one is going to end up with far said another NATO
"What some countries more. source. will get is an improvement."

NATO sources said the alliance was trying to limit the total cost of weapons destruction under the treaty and of the arms transfers to \$100 million. This money would come out of NATO's common infrastructure

Under the proposals so far, Turkey looks set to be the biggest beneficiary. It will receive more than 1,000 tanks from the United States and Germany. They will not be the latest

models, but still represent a major improvement. Although Turkey has NATO's biggest armed forces after the United States, its equipment is outdated. Ankara is also expected to receive some 600 U.S. and German

armoured personnel carriers and 70 M-110 self-propelled artillery pieces from the United States. In working out the list of transfers, NATO officials were careful to maintain a balance between

Greece and Turkey, who are

cians have latched onto the im-

migration issue recently, deman-

One of Mr. Chirac's col-

Minister Robert Pandraud, said

realities of clandestine immigra-

with the television Channel TFI,

said her proposal was neither a

drifting nor a skidding to the

right. It is just that the law must

Speaking to the Anglo-American Press Club. Ms Cres-

son criticised the current system of returning illegal immigrants on

migrant to a regular airline and

he puts up an argument before

getting on the plane, the pilot is

justified in not taking him," she

told reporters. "The pilot is re-

sponsible for the security of the

Several polls have given Ms.

Cresson the lowest rating for a

new premier in recent memory.

The reason, she said, was the

unpopular measures her govern

ment has been forced to take.

The French "are in a period of

uncertainty, anxiousness," she

said. "We must speak to them in

the clearest, simplest way possi-

When you lead an illegal im-

ding tighter controls.

he respected.

Greece is likely to get 700 tanks from the United States, Germany and the Netherlands and 150 armoured personnel carriers and 70 self-propelled artillery pieces from the United States.

Spain is expected to get 530 tanks and 100 armoured vehicles from the United States, Norway, which shares an arctic border with the Soviet Union, will get 90 Leopard tanks - probably from Germany and the Netherlands and more than 200 armoured personnel carriers from the United States and the Netherlands.

Denmark will get more than 100 Leopard tanks from Germany and more than 30 artillery pieces from U.S. forces in Europe. Portugal may also get some armoured personnel car-

The United States, which has the best-equipped armed forces of any NATO member, is by far the biggest donor. Washington is expected to withdraw many of the 320,000-stong U.S. forces stationed in Europe over the next few years.

Germany, on the frontline of the cold war, also has wellequipped units and pledged to cut its forces as part of negotiations on unification last year.

2 arrested in hideout of Gandhi assassination

mastermind leagues, former Deputy Security MADRAS, India (R) - Indian he rejoiced that Ms. Cresson "has investigators hunting the onefinally taken cognisance of the eved Tamil they believe masterminded Rajiv Gandhi's assassination said Tuesday they had found Ms. Cresson, in an interview

the suspect's hideout - along with a glass eye. The wanted man, a Sri Lankan Tamil rebel called Sivarasan, had fled, they told a court in the

southern state of Tamil Nadu But he had left behind a powerful radio and a glass eye, they

Mr. Sivarasan used the hideout before and after the former premier's May 21 assassination by a woman suicide bomber, the investigators said in an affidavit to the court.

Two Sri Lankan Tamils accused of sheltering Mr. Sivarasan and a woman, Ms. Subha, beieved to have been a stand-by assassin, were brought before the court, which approved their detention under anti-terrorist legislation.

Their arrests took to 13 the number of people detained in connection with the assassination, which occurred as Mr. Gandhi arrived for an election rally near Madras, the Tamil Nadu capital. All are Tamils and more than

half are from Sri Lanka, where the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam are fighting for an independent Tamil state. Mr. Sivarasan helped the two accused, P. Vijayan, 26, and his

father-in-law. S. Bhaskaran, 55. to rent a house in Madras after they fled Sri Lanka as refugees several months ago, and then used it as his hideout, the affidavit said. Investigators raided the house

Monday after a tip-off, it said. The radio had been used to communicate with the northern Sri Lankan city of Jaffna, the Tigers' headquarters. Investigators believe the Tieers

organised Mr. Gandhi's assassination because the group feared his return to power. In 1987, Mr. Gandhi dispatch-

ed troops to Sri Lanka to enforce a peace agreement he hrokered between the Tigers and Col-

VINKOVCI, Yugoslavia (AP) -

Six1y-seven-year-old Rajko Glo-

dic spent his life not really caring

about who his neighbours were.

gan attacking his son's pool and

pinball hall once a month he

realised that to them, he was only

a Serb - and they were Croats.

of May 3. The second on June 3.

The latest on July 4.

sidewalk in front.

ine its electronic guis.

Who is responsible?

The first bomb struck the night

The shop is now closed, and

the two employees have fled. The

glass door and windows are shat-

tered and shards still litter the

Inside, more chaos. A billiard

"I think it has something to do

Many people in Yugoslavia

table has a new pocket - in the

centre. A pinball machine is spill-

But when bomb-throwers be-

application SEOUL (R) - South Korea welcomed Tuesday North Korea's formal application to join the United Nations and said it hoped its rival would become a responsible member of the world com-"I was told that the North had

Seoul

North's

U.N.

welcomes

submitted their application and we welcome their decision to Foreign Minister Lee Sang-Ock told reporters. North Korea submirred its ap-

plication to the U.N. Monday, Lee said. South Korea is expected to apply in late July or early August.

"We hope North Korea will now sincerely carry out duties of the U.N. and become a responsible member of an international society," he said.

"We believe that North Korea's application would be processed after receiving our application, and both be processed at the same time," Mr. Lee said. North Korea said in May it

would apply for a separate U.N. seat, ending decades of insistence that both Koreas share one seat, a proposal scorned by South Korea as unrealistic and unwork-

Pyongyang's policy reversal was a diplomatic triumph for Seoul's foreign policy of wooing its former Communist enemies, South Korea last September established diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, once Pyongyang's main backer and armour-

Seoul has also established trade relations with Peking.

Late last year. South Korea announced it would apply unilaterally for U.N. membership. After it became clear U.N. Security Council members China and the Soviet Union would not block the application, North Korea had no choice but to announce it too would apply for its own seat.

Mr. Lee said he hoped highlevel talks between the two Koreas, technically at war since the 1950-53 Korean War, would now resume

Japan also welcomed North Korea's application to join the United Nations.

"Japan welcomes the move because it will lead to stability on the Korean peninsula," Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Tues-

He said Japan would support the two Korea's simultaneous but separate entry into the body.

"The North Korean move was not a surprise but it will certainly help the two Koreas move towards unification," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo asked Japanese Premier Toshiki Kaifu to raise the issue of North Korea's nuclear programme at next week's G7 summit, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

He said Mr. Kaifu spoke by telephone with Mr. Roh Monday to learn the issues the president would like raised at the summit. at which Mr. Kaifu will meet the leaders of the United States. France, Germany, Italy, Britain and Canada from next Monday in

He said Mr. Roh reiterated the great importance he attached to Pyongyang agreeing to inspection of its mysterious nuclear facilities, a matter of concern also in Washington and Tokyo.

Despite North Korean denials, there has been widespread speculation in Asia and the West that the reclusive Communist state is working to develop nuclear weapons.

Bush expected to lift S. Africa sanctions

President George Bush is expected to lift economic sanctions against South Africa this week now that Pretoria is releasing political prisoners, the Washington Post reported Tuesday.

Unidentified administration sources told the newspaper it was unclear whether Mr. Bush would authorise a permanent lifting or a temporary suspension of economic sanctions while more political prisoners were released.

Mr. Bush said in June the release of the prisoners was the last of five conditions Pretoria needed to meet before sanctions were removed. U.S. Secretary of State James

Baker has completed a review on the political prisoners and reported to Mr. Bush that they were being released, the paper The government of President F.W. De Klerk and the African

National Congress (ANC) have disagreed over whether those remaining in detention are political prisoners or common criminals. The government says most

political prisoners have been released while the ANC maintains that nearly 1,000 political prisoners are still held. A U.S. official told the news-

paper the administration generalsided with Mr. De Klerk's definition of a political prisoner.

The ANC ended a national conference in Durban Sunday divided over whether the sanctions sbould be lifted now that they had served their purpose in isolating Pretoria and forcing an end to apartheid.

U.S. administration officials have said Mr. Bush would like to end the economic embargo by mid-July if the conditions spelled out in a 1986 law were met.

The U.S. Congress in 1986 enacted legislation that outlawed U.S. investment and a broad range of trade with South Africa until a series of conditions were met that would mean the state's system of racial segregation had

anti-apartheid activists of having bomb.

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. a nuclear weapons programme signed the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Monday. allowing inspection of all its facili-

> Foreign Minister Pik Botha signed the accession to the treaty at a ceremony attended by visit-ing British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, who said he was

delighted.
This step South Africa has taken marks a big advance in the history of this particular treaty. Mr. Hurd told reporters.

Mr. Botha announced last month that South Africa intended to reverse years of opposition and

He said then that South Africa had the ability to make a nuclear weapon but declined to confirm or deny if it had ever done so. It had never tested one, he said.

Anti-apartheid activists bave alleged that South Africa and Israel have cooperated on nuclear research and that South Africa has had a nuclear weapons programme since the mid-1970s.

Suspicion that it might have tested a bomb dates back to 1979, when a U.S. satellite picked up a double flash characteristic of a nuclear explosion off the South African coast.

In Cape Town, community leader and ANC activist was killed by masked gunmen Monday. apparently a victim of a war between rival groups of taxi driv-

Michael Mapongwana, chair-man of the left-wing Western Cape Civic Association, was the second local leader of the ANC to be assassinated in Cape Town in a

leading role in attempts to end a brutal war between rival associations operating the minibus taxis that are the main form of transport for urban blacks in South

His wife, Nomsa, was killed last October in one of four previous attempts on his life. The latest of those was last Saturday, when he survived an attack with South Africa, long accused by automatic weapons and a fire

Yeltsin prepared to back Gorbachev in new polls

Boris Yeltsin said Tuesday he would back President Mikhail Gorbachev in national presidential elections if Mr. Gorbachev continued to respect the sovereignty of the country's republics.

Mr. Yeltsin's comments, reported by the Soviet news agency (TASS), mark a new slep in the reconciliation process between the two men, who have spent most of the last year battling for control over the huge Russian Federation.

"Mr. Yeltsin said he would back Mikhail Gorbachev in clections for president of the Soviet Union 'as long as he continues on his present course of respecting the sovereignty of the republies." TASS said.

Mr. Gorbachev Monday won vital endorsement from the nine main republics, including Russia and the Ukraine, in his quest to gain Western backing for his economic reform plans.

The nine represented at the meeting, held in Mr. Gorbachev's Novo-Ögaryovo dacha outside Moscow, make up the vast bulk of the Soviet Union's population and economic potential.

Support from the major repubfics is vital if Mr. Gorbachev is 10 convince U.S. President George Bush and other Western leaders at a meeting next week in London that he can deliver the reforms he promises.

MOSCOW (R) - Russian leader therefore particularly important for Mr. Gorbachev. Mr. Yeltsin said recently he

would back Mr. Gorbachev as long as the Soviet leader continued to support radical reforms. But Tuesday's comments were

the first time he has specifically said he would back Mr. Gorbachev during the forthcoming elections for national president. The elections, the first of their

kind, are due to be held after the signature of a new union treaty redefining the relations between the centre and outlying republics and the adoption of a new constitution.

Mr. Yeltsin is due to be swom in as Russian president Wednesday after sweeping to victory in June's direct elections, giving him a broad power base which Mr. Gorbachev - elected president by the country's upper parliament does not have.

In February Mr. Yeltsin demanded Mr. Gorbachev's resignation, charging he had swung sharply to the right.

But relations have improved steadily since the Soviet leader and the heads of the nine republics in April agreed on an anticrisis programme to rescue the economy. Mr. Gorbachev's popularity

has slipped dramatically as the country plunges deeper into crisis but a vote of support from Mr. romises.

Yelisin, still regarded as the most
The backing of Mr. Yeltsin, a popular politician in the country. long-standing advocate of more radical market-based reforms, is winning.

Friends said he had played a

Raisa Gorbachev

NEW YORK (R) - Sovier first lady Raisa Gorbachev is writing on social and political issues in

backs plan to ban chewing tobacco STRASBOURG, France (R) -

backed a plan to stop chewing tobacco being sold in the European Community. Chewing. tobacco, the cowboy's favourite: has been updated into a product known as oral moist snuff-tobac-... co. This is seen by tobacco companies as a potential smoke-free moneymaker. Swedish and U.S. companies have been particularly active in seeking new markets with smokeless tobacco products, given a growing trend to ban smoking in public and workplaces. But Britain, Ireland and Belgium have already banned moist snuff on health grounds.
According to U.S. and World.
Health Organisation researchs. the product is more addictive and... more likely to cause cancer than: cigareries. Parliament voted narrowly to back the European Commission's proposals to ban moist snuff from being sold in the Community from July 1, 1992 The proposal will become law if EC ministers endorse the plan

writings of revolutionary leader people have died and millions Mao Tsetung for inspiration and remain stranded by flood waters. Storms and flooding since the The Central Meteorological Station said Tuesday that some

U.N. approves emergency aid

PEKING (AP) - U.N. agencies and civilians alike have been

for China's flooded regions

emergency housing materials to three flood-ravaged provinces in eastern China, where hundreds of beginning of June have killed 978

announced plans Tuesday to give

medicine, tents, blankets and

people, according to official statistics. Because many casualties go unreported in disasters in China, the death toll from the flooding could be much higher. Chinese officials have warned

local officials to prepare for more flooding as rivers, lakes and dam reservoirs threaten to push out of their banks in some areas where more rain is expected. Soldiers ers in eastern China.

Actor James Franciscus dies LOS ANGELES (AP) — James Franciscus, a handsome leading

street, has died. He was 57. Franciscus died of emphysema Monday night at the Medical Centre of North Hollywood, said publicisi Phil Paladino.

man who played a police detec-

live in the TV series Naked City

and a blind investigator in Long-

He starred in several television series, beginning with ABC's Naked City in 1958. He appeared in the 1961 series The Investigators, on CBS, then moved to the role that made him a teenage heartthrob: English teacher John Novak in the NBC drama Mr.

Franciscus portrayed insurance investigators twice, first on The Investigators and later as blind Mike Longstreet on the ABC series Longstreet.

That role was among his most challenging, he said in 1971, because it was difficult to leave his eves unfocused. "You've got to use them, yet not use them," he said. "In the

first few shows my eyes would

just go out on me along 2 or 3

o'clock. They'd be bloodsnot and

During the 1960s, he produced

Franciscus also starred in the 1970s series Doc Elliott on ABC and Hunter on CBS.

Jane Eyre and The Red Pony for

Twice, his rugged looks cast him in the role of a Kennedy, or a president very much like John F. Kennedy. In the 1981 television movie, Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, he played opposite Jaclyn Smith in the title role.

Three years earlier he played a president in the film the Greek Tycoon, with Jacqueline Bisset and Anthony Quinn. He appeared in the movies The Outsiders. Youngblood Hawke

and Beneath The Planet Of The The actor was born in Clayton and attended a Massachusetts preparatory school before going on to Yale University. After acting in Summer Stock Theatre in Massachusetts, he was cast in a 1956 film Four Boys And A Gun.

launching a Hollywood career. He is survived by his second wife, Carla, and four daughters, Jamie, Kellie, Corie, and Jolie.

Carter to monitor elections

ATLANTA, Georgia (Agencies) - Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has accepted invitation to monitor elections in the war-torn West African nation of Liberia. which was founded by freed

Monday. viously monitored elections in Nicaragua, Panama, Haiti and the Dominican Republic accepted invitations, "from all the relevant parties" to monitor the elections, a spokeswoman

parties.

to control the country, one led by Mr. Taylor and the other led by Prince Johnson, whose forces killed Mr. Doe. In February, the factions agreed to a ceasefire. Mr. Taylor said he would not disarm his troops before scheduled elections, taking a stand that has wrecked ariempts to end

in Liberia

American slaves, an aide said

said. No date has been set. Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liber-

A year-long civil war in Liberia climaxed last year in the assassination of President Samuel Doe, who had seized power in a 1980 coup. Rival groups are now fighting over the country with remnants of Mr. Doe's army led

Mr. Carrer — who has pre-

Mr. Carter said in March that he had received invitation to monitor from President Amos Sawver of Liberia's interim government of national unity and

Mr. Carter said in March that he would be willing to use his conflict-resolution group known as the International Negotiating Network to monitor Liberian elections if an agreement was worked out among the warring

by General Hezekiah Bowen Two rebel groups are seeking

with nationality," says Mr. Gloknow exactly where they stand amid the country's ethnic fault lines. They are Serb, Croat, Slovene, Albanian, Macedonian, Liberia's 18-month civil conflict.

Yugoslav ethnic tensions rip through one man's life But for many families like the glodics, it is not black and white. Mr. Glodic grew up in what is now the neighbouring Republic of Bosnia, was raised an Orthodox Chrisnan. At 16, as the old-

est of nine children and acting head of household, convened his family to Roman Catholicism under pressure of the then ruling fascist Croatian government. Soon after, he became a partisan and a Communists, fighting under Josip Broz Tito to create a multi-ethnic Socialist Yugoslavia. He also married a woman of

mixed Serbo-Croatian parentage. They raised two sons. One married a Croatian and moved to the republic's capital Zagreb. The other married a Serb and remained in this city. "A couple of years ago, we did not care who was who. We didn't ask," said Mr. Glodic after recit-

my son was small, he didn't know his nationality. "We are mixed, but it does not matter," Mr. Glodic said.

ing his personal history. "When

Vinkovci, a city of 35,000 people in eastern Croaua, is 90 per cent Croatian. Mr. Glodic is not the only supposed Serb in the twon to be attacked.

longing to a middle-aged couple.

He is Serbian and she is Croadan. They barricade themselves indoors and will not talk to reporthrough the Jack Daniels Pub a few blocks away. And in the city

In recent months, ethnic tensions in this rich farming region have erupted into open warfare between the Croatian National Guard and Serbian paramilitary fighters who want to see this area west of the Danube River in-

Serbia." Croat villagers, fearing Serbian

A few doors down from him. bombs have destroyed a bar be-

Bombs have also ripped of Osijek, 50 kilometres to the north, a bomb destroyed a Serbian-owned cafe early Mon-

corporated into a new "greater

terrorists, have begun fleeing

their homes in outlying Serb or Hungarian communities, said Vinkovci's Mayor Tihomir Zovak, an ardeni Croatian nationalist. About 500 bave moved into Vinkovci for safety, The events have made life here

very difficult for people like Mr. Glodic, a widower. He said he is thinking of moving to an old people's home to get away from the conflict. His son's shop will never reopen unless someone guarantees security, he said, The mayor evinced little sympathy. He said the bombings were probably the work of Ser-

bians trying to create an impression that Serbs are under pressure. Mr. Glodic in May even voted in a referendum for Croatian independence. "f could not do otherwise, because I live here," he explained.

If he could cast his ballot again. he said, "I would vote for peace ... I am for order and the right to live without regard to national-



opens in Moscow

Film festival

MOSCOW (AP) - Moscow's 17th international film festival opened with a U.S. film in the competition, despite a boycott by the Motion Picture Association of America. More than 2,500 Muscovites and foreign film buffs converged on the Rossia Entertainment Centre to attend the opening ceremonies, the Soviet news agency, TASS, said. Twenty-one films from 20 countries were submitted in the competition, the news agency said Despite the boycott, the American film The Doors, directed by Oliver Stone, was shown along with the Soviet film Sons Of Bitches, directed by Leonid Filatov. Another U.S. film, Class Action, directed by Michael Apted, also was in the competition. The U.S. embargo was imposed on June 4 by Jack Valenti. president of the American association. The action was taken because of repeated Soviet film piracy - showing American films at theatres, on television and at privately-run video salons, where. they are very popular. The U.S. film industry has accused the Soviet government of tacitly condoning and even making a profitfrom the illegal viewings. The festival is the last opportunity for Soviets to watch American films : legally. According to festival organisers, the U.S. films will be shown as part of an agreement made before the boycott was

\$2.7 million prize goes unclaimed

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois (R) — A \$2.7 million state lottery prize. drawn a year ago remained uncollected when a deadline passed for claims at the close of business Monday, lottery officials said. The winning ticket was sold in the Chicago area and drawn on July 7. 1990. The money automatically: reverted to an unclaimed prize fund which will be returned to lottery players in the form of special prizes and other promotions, a spokesman for the lottery. said. Thirty-three states in the U.S. operate lotteries.

writing her memoirs

an autobiography which she despeaking," Harpercollins publishers have announced. I hope: 44 - 32 Reminiscences And Reflections will be published in early September in North America. Europe and the Commonwealth by Harpercollins, which published Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's Perestroika in 1987. The book promises a revealing, look at the Soviet first lady, speaking out her country and her impression of the West. It will also describe Mrs. Gorbachev's meetings with former U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan — with whom friction was apparent — Barbara Bush, wife of U.S. President George -Bush, and former British Prime Minister Maragret Thatcher. In the preface. Mrs. Gorbachevwrites: "this is a book of straight speaking, probably at times inconsistent, emotional and patchy." It takes the form of a sing series of Mrs. Gorbachev's conversations with Soviet writer Georgy Pryakhin. It will be translated from the Russian by David Floyd, who has translated Alexunder Solzhenitsyn. Lydia Chukovskaya, and Leonid Borodin.

Euro-parliament

The European parliament has